The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,973.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town .... „ 28 0
——— including postage ..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
——— including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Avebnson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1871, at noon.

June.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Pondicherry..... 2
„ Carwar	22	„ Madras 4
„ Narakel	24	„ Cocanada..... 6
„ Allepey	25	„ Vizagapatam 7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Bimlipatam 7
„ Colombo	27	„ Gopalpore..... 8
„ Galle.....	28	„ False Point..... 9
„ Negapatam .....July	1	Arrive CALCUTTA 10

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Cuicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAROMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship PENANG, 699 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Smart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June, at noon.

June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY.....	24	Leave BUSSORAH 14
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao 18
„ Gwadur.....	29	„ Bushire 15
July.		
„ Muscat.....	1	„ Linga 20
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas 21
„ Linga	5	„ Muscat..... 23
„ Bushire	9	„ Gwadur 25
„ Fao	9	„ Kurrachee..... 29
		Aug.
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY..... 1

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	38	22		8
Port Said.....	38	24		9
Alexandria.....	39	25	Including Wines at Table.	9-10
Messina	45	32		12
Naples	47	35		13
Leghorn	50	36		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

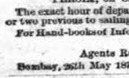
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



CONSTANT LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch

EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versâ.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 13th JUNE, and the AVIS, 1,800 Tons, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal baggage allowed :—1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., Overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £2 Second do 10s. £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years—1st Half Fare. Free. Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports located at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under say Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamers at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF TANJORE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 20th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,686 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tuteln, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CITY of BRUS. SELS, 250 H. P., Captain Mathews, will sail for Falmouth in about 10 days, weather permitting. This is a fine powerful Steamer, noted for speed, and is fitted with splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The rates for passage are as follows :—

1st Class Passage to Falmouth, for an Adult.....	£50	Exclusive of Wines.
Ditto Ditto Ditto Children under 10 and over 4 years.....	£30	
Ditto Ditto Suez	£30	

There is a Stewardess on board.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. City of Brusse's.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M.'s War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—"A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First Class.....£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ „ Second Class.....£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, Lea and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Venders of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatuency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned, that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colon .

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY EVENING, 15TH JUNE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S ENTIRELY NEW ENTERTAINMENT "FLIGHTS OF FANCY,"

Written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. W. B. G. by the Author of "Laughing Faces."

This Entertainment consists of 12 characters, which cannot be described as

FUNNY! FUNNIER!! FUNNIEST!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle .....Rs 2
Stalls..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mr. W. B. GILL, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M.; commence at 9 P.M.

Treasurer.—Mr. Oliver Deering. Agent.—Mr. Chas. Debrah.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Owing to the MONSOON PREVENTING the UNLOADING of COTTON upon the ground, Consignees of Cotton are respectfully requested to MAKE ARRANGEMENTS for the REMOVAL of their CONSIGNMENTS as soon after their arrival as possible, as until the Cotton has been carted from the Company's premises it will have to remain upon trucks at the Owners' risk and be subject to the Company's regulations as to charges for demurrage, which charges will in all cases be enforced where the amounts for carriage are not paid within 24 hours after the arrival of the Cotton, as stated upon the Company's Advice Notes.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 12th June 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and from THURSDAY, the 15th instant, and UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the following TRAINS only will RUN between JULLUM and KHAMGAUM, viz. :—

Down.		Up.
Jullum.....Dep. 8-50 P.M.	Khamgaum .....Dep. 7-30 P.M.
Wassind.....Arr. 9-35 „	Jullum.....Arr. 8-15 „

The TRAIN from KHAMGAUM at 3-10 A.M. to JULLUM, and the TRAIN from JULLUM at 4-30 A.M. to KHAMGAUM, will be DISCONTINUED on and after the same date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1871.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.
2. To elect a Director in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who retire; by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. M. R. DeQuadros, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th June 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the UNDERSIGNED as NOTARIES PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANTS, and AVERAGE ADJUSTERS is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

THOMAS LIDBETTER.
G. R. WILSON.

13th June 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED will CONTINUE to CARRY on BUSINESS as an AVERAGE ADJUSTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, and PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, Apollo Buildings, Apollo Street.

13th June 1871. THOMAS LIDBETTER.

THE UNDERSIGNED will CONTINUE to CARRY on BUSINESS as an AVERAGE ADJUSTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, and PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 6, Elphinstone Circle.

13th June 1871. G. R. WILSON.

THE INTEREST of BORA MALUKJEE KEKABHOY in our FIRM has CEASED from THIS DAY.—Dated this 13th day of June 1871.

BHUGWANDASS NATHOOSHA & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BOMBAY.

BUKGUNDIES,
By J. POLDEVIN FERE, of BEAUNE.
Sole Importer in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.
PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

GERMAN WINES,
By H. and G. HIRSCH, of MAYENCE ON-THE-RHINE.
Sole Agent in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG,
PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CLARET! CLARET!!
By Th. RICHE-LATOUR, of BORDEAUX.
Sole Importer in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.
PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER, per doz. qts. Rs. 18

SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil.	„	qts. „	28
Ditto Ditto Ditto	„	pts. „	9
LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE	„	qts. „	15
Ditto Ditto	„	pts. „	9
HOLLANDS GIN	„	qts. „	15
AYA PANA LIQUOR, in Glass-stoppered Bottles	„	qts. „	30
Ditto Ditto Ditto	„	pts. „	18
COGNAC VIEUX	„	qts. „	21
COGNAC	„	„ „	20
PORT WINE	„	„ „	20
SHERRY, fine dry	„	„ „	27
Ditto prime quality	„	„ „	20
Ditto Golden Green Seal	„	„ „	25

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

TREACHER AND Co. (LIMITED), MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The Purity and Quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalids' Foods)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS.
Sole Agents for
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT
CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES
Of every description.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful patterns,
For Individual, Family, or Professional use.

PATENT MEDICINES,
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES
Of every Description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(The only Importers in the Presidency.)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading London Makers only.

SPECTACLES;
EYE GLASSES, AND EYE PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS,
AND
POCKET CASES OF INSTRUMENTS,
BY COXETER, MAW AND SON, AND OTHERS.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading Makers.

Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

NOTICES.

FREERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 23RD INSTANT.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay WILL BE HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1871, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Report of the Municipal Commissioner regarding the manner in which he has arranged to make the expenditure for the year 1871 fall within the estimated income of that year.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th June 1871.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 300 WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th June 1871.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—SEALED TENDERS (marked TENDERS for ASHES) will be received by the undersigned up to 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of the REFUSE ASHES now lying at Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cubic yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within 28 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 250.

The Locomotive Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent G. I. P. R. Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIREWOOD.—Tenders are invited for the SUPPLY of FIREWOOD required at the undermentioned Stations on the Railway, for one year, from the 1st of July next.

The monthly requirements will be—

Byculla .....17 Tons.		Callian .....8 Tons.
Wassind..... 8 „		Kusears .....10 „
Egutpoorn.....30 „		Nandgaum.....25 „
Sheogaum .....17 „		Budnaira .....17 „
Nagpoor..... 8 „		Kunjut..... 6 „
Lanowlee .....30 „		Kirtna.....13 „

The Firewood to be cut in lengths of about 18 inches each, and only from the following descriptions of Wood, viz., Babool, Kair, Unjeon or Eyne.

Tenders for the whole or any one or more of the Stations will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores, 1st June 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,
of the
FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,
we cannot guarantee to supply
GERMAN VINTAGE WINES
at our present quotations for any length of time.
On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

COPLAND & CO.,
3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY, AXE,
LONDON, E.C.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,
AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS,
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c. &c. &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,
Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs.,
Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR
H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s
SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, perfect purity, economy, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutritive properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.,
BEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PRINTING TYPE.

Messrs. MILLER AND RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.

THE undersigned keep in stock a supply of the LEADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY and JOBBING TYPE, METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. This Type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its adoption in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and other Printing requirements, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 1st April 1871.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sullinan's Bazar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS
In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Replements, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares closed dull and weak. Land and Bank of Bombay shares closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		D. s.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	635
7,500	500	1000	do.	Ditto 2nd Rec. Issue	190
42,256	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
9,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	125	12½	nil	National Bank of India	105
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land & Co.	1,625
8,000	150	all		Freire Land & Pier Co. Ld	162
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	965
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.1	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Con. Consolidated Stock	250
...	£2	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	43.10.7	do.	Do.	
...	£100	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,106
...	£1	191.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	710

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,550
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,990
100	5,500	all	,,	Bombay	2,990
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	990
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	285
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,700
750	2,000	all	75	p.c. Great Eastern	2,090
2,500	1,000	all	140	p.a. Manockji Petit's	1,030
800	2,500	all	350	p.a. Oriental	2,600
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,200

*Per share for the half-year.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 10 8/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Rs. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 8/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	20 Do. sight	100
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	229

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	100
Four per cent	99
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 13.

Loch, Colonel, Sind Horse, on sick leave, from Jacobabad.
Forjett, Lieutenant, 26th N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Maclachlan, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Ashburner, Colonel, 1st Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Turner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Canara.
Fellows, Major, 8th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Anderson, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Smith, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
London, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Arbuckle, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Mackeson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Meywar Bheel Corps, on leave, to Kherwar.
Lamb, Offg. Inspg. Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.
Robinson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Ashburner, Colonel, 1st Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Woollen Ships	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 3s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 8s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 2250 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Ethiopia (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, June 10.
	Futta Shaw Allum	Nacoda	Jeddah, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Marian Moore	Dickinson	Coconada.
	Benefactress	Gibbs	Galle.
	Ashgrove	Fullerton	Liverpool.
	Euxine	Harrington	Liverpool.
	Winslow	Darmadrin	Kurrachee.
	Delhi (s)	Wilkinson	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Ship Oriflamme, Hughes, to Liverpool.
Ship Euterpe, Cosens, to London via Havre.

The ship Flying Venus, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Brussels (s), 1 case hosiery, D Cursetjee; 32 packages glassware, A A Khercoolabhoy.
Royal George, 414 bundles wrought iron tubing, The Bombay Gas Company.

FROM LONDON.

Conflict, 8 cases oilmanstores, 15 cases confectionery, and 1 case fancy coup, The L A & A Co.
Flying Venus, 1,036 pieces spruce deals, Edward Bates & Co; 4 hhds. earthenware, P Pestonjee.
Haddon Hall, 200 cases slate pencils, John S Elmore & Co; 14 cases oilmanstore, 1 case bacon and 1 case cheese, P Framjee & Co.
City of Brussels (s), 2 casks glassware and 1 case oilmanstore, J Sullivan & Co; 3 casks iron pully blocks, Crawford & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 150 cases brandy, Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 200 bales cotton, M Heerjee; 21 bales cotton V Lullubhoy; 50 bales cotton, C Ledjee & Co; 69 bales cotton, A Esmail; 28 bales cotton, H Huskel; 110 bales cotton, C Ludha.
Izabella Kerr, 50 bales cotton, G Buldew.
Elizabeth Fry, 55 bales cotton, P Geordhur.
T E Lemon, 15 bales cotton, S M Moosjee; 47 bales cotton, T Nundram; 8 bales cotton, R Bapoobhoy.
Childers, 203 bales cotton, Remington & Co.
Sir John Mandeville, 300 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Charles Ball, 1,200 bags linseed, N Khutlow; 23 bales hides, H E Jetaker; 70 bales cotton, B Ruttonsey.
Stornoway, 755 bags linseed, John Scott & Co.
Queen of the Lake, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 370 bundles gall and 350 bundles bedda, N Heerjee.
Sumatra (s), 100 bales wool, G Fazul & Co; 140 bales wool, N Khutlow.
British Consul, 125 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Quorn, 121 bales cotton, M Jawerdass.
Mary Stenhouse, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, N Manordass.
Ellora (s), 21 bales wool, H Nandram.
Sumatra (s), 124 bales cotton, R Rabibhboy; 28 bales wool, N Bugraz.
Flying Venus, 3,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 47 bags ginger, A Blaschek & Co; 4 bales silk, and 1 case sugar, B I S N & Co; 46 bags coffee, C Rustomjee Setna.

FOR TRIESTE.

Strath clyde (s), 50 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

City of Brussels (s), 1,070 bundles coir yarn, W & A Graham & Co; 2,100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Ellora (s), 9 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ellora (s), 55 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Delhi (s), 200 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Rinaldo, 50 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ellora (s), 4 boxes cardamoms, M Tyebally; 3 robins cardamoms, H C Oomer; 3 cases indigo, M M Misarce.

FOR HONGKONG.

Annie Henderson, 27 bales cotton, K Alladinbhoy; 200 bales cotton, A Habibhoy; 80 packages cloves, D G Hossana.
Orissa (s), 100 bales cotton, C Elram; 75 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 300 bales cotton, N Kemoojee & Co; 150 bales cotton, A Habibhoy.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	
China	,, 21	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	July 5	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—
11th July 1871.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
THOMAS BLAIKEY, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD.
J. W. BROWN, Esq.
HENRY CONDER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E.
H. D. DOUS, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.
W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
REV. J. PATON.
A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.
A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Master—MR. MCDONALD.
Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 2 ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription.....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum.....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CRUICKSHANK—June 9th, at Kirkee, the wife of Captain James H. R. Cruickshank, R.E., of a son.
MORLAND—June 13th, at Colaba, the wife of Henry Morland, Esq., Lieutenant late Indian Navy, of a daughter, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—June 8th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain Geo. A. Asfrève Baker, 6th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
HAY—June 9th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Hay, Mysore Commission, of a son.
KENNY—June 8th, at Mirzapore, the wife of Nathaniel J. Kenny, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GODDARD—June 6th, at Simla, of pleurisy, Mr. W. Goddard, steward, United Service Club.
KELLY—At Dalhousie, of heat apoplexy, William Kelly, head clerk Commissioner's Office, Mooltan, aged 45 years 7 months.
WOODWARD—May 29th, at Lahore, Frances, aged 3 years and 9 months, and William, aged 2 years and 8 months, son and daughter of Mr. William Woodward, late Merchant of Peshawur.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1871.

THERE is one point we omitted to notice in our leading article of yesterday on the dispute between the Municipality and the Government of Bombay. In replying to Mr. Nugent's letter, and respectfully inquiring what are the defects of management which the Governor is of opinion might be so easily removed, the Justices ought to remind our rulers that, even if it can be shown that by judicious economy further retrenchments may be made in the Municipal expenditure, the money thus saved should be allowed to rest in the pockets of the people of Bombay instead of being taken from them to pay the cost of a State police. We have already shown, by a comparison of the rate in the pound levied in Bombay with the local rates of English towns with far wealthier populations than ours, that the Municipal taxation here is excessive; and, in addition to the Municipal taxes, we have now heavy bunder fees to pay because Government, without asking leave of the ratepayers of Bombay, chose last year to invest two millions of public money in an unprofitable property. If there be anything in the discovery, reported by Mr. Nugent, that our Municipal revenues are squandered by the Bench and the Commissioner, let the people benefit by it instead of having it used against them as an excuse for increasing their burdens.

ON the 5th of April 1870 a resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department was promulgated, and shortly after noticed by us in these columns. Its object was to draw attention to the urgent necessity existing then for some efforts to render travelling by rail during the hot season less trying and dangerous, not only to the passengers, but also to the company's servants, guards, drivers, and firemen. After the pointed remarks of Lord Mayo in this resolution, we anticipated some action on the part of the railway authorities; and, if the recent experiments on "cooling railway carriages" will only bring forth some practical and *general* results, although a year has elapsed, and we yet have to risk our lives just as much in our journeys, we shall not complain to any great degree at the delay. If, on the other hand, amidst so many inventions and trifling differences of one common principle, we are only to go on trying and re-trying individual patents and ideas, and arrive at a third hot season unprovided with the remedy called for as long ago as 1870, we shall be forced to admit that even so important a matter as life and death (which in some instances it really is) has been unconsidered and disregarded by those in whose power the remedy exists. But even if we are put in possession of cooled railway cars—either by the liberality of the companies, the pressure of Government, or the inherent love of self-preservation amongst ourselves, leading to our paying for our own health and perhaps life, we shall not by any means have done our duty, nor carried out the suggestions so frequently put forward. Our railway journeys may be pleasanter and safer, but those whose business calls for extra exposure on our behalf ought to be also considered, and some plans adopted to permit their sharing the protective advantages of shade and cool air.

There is to our minds a peculiar responsibility between a master and his servant. The latter, by accepting service, to some extent forfeits his liberty, and necessarily comes under another's protection; and, as the master is accountable that his work shall not act injuriously upon his servant nor endanger his life, if by any surrounding circumstances it be more dangerous than usual, it becomes a duty to use all heedful caution to prevent accident, and to provide such assistance and relief that any injury resulting may be speedily relieved, or its severity lessened as much as possible. If these relations hold good between individuals, they must be stronger in their claims when a company has to deal with individual servants, each of whom equally demands attention; and we are sure that such responsibility requires more than mere passing notice. Now, has anything ever been attempted to ameliorate to any extent the dangers and evils surrounding the every-day life of our engine-drivers, guards, and firemen? We would ask what improvements have been made in protecting the drivers from the sun, in enlarging and thus cooling the "cabs" of the locomotives, or in devising and issuing a more suitable head-dress than that one so commonly sees—a close fitting small cap, with perhapsa white cover? And are any improvements to be seen in the construction of our stations? Here, at any rate, it would be an easy matter to afford protection not only to the passengers, but also, by running the engine into a shed, to spare the servants from undue exposure. We say that our railway stations are quite unfit for the country; and, as our trains stop so frequently and often wait such an unusual time, every one should be built on principles calculated to afford the largest amount of shade. Money is well spent in "prevention," and the companies should show that they realize this. When we consider the power that Government have over railways in India, we can but think they have forgotten to exercise it as they should. Our feelings are, however, lessened towards this oversight, when we find that only after an enormous expenditure upon actual Government works—the double-storied barracks—have they found that the arches of their own verandahs allow the broiling sun to pour in on all sides of the barrack and convert it into almost "an oven." Months, nay, it is now in some cases years after their construction, they supplement their work and endeavour to remedy its faults by ordering sunshades and venetians to be fixed in these arches to within six and seven feet of the floor of the verandah.

One more word. Has the proposition made over a year ago, that a small supply of medicines suitable for emergencies should be carried in each passenger train, ever met with adoption? A case only recently reported on one of the Madras lines has called forth some remarks from the Sanitary Commissioner of that presidency; and his suggestions to add to each station boasting of a Railway Apothecary a small hut or shed for the reception and treatment of sudden cases of illness have, in the usual course of such matters, "been communicated to the managers in Madras." It is nothing new to read of cases of illness terminating fatally on our railroads, and that without any assistance. In 1865 an engine driver named George Wren left Bombay for Kurjut, was taken ill on the journey, and placed in the brake van to be brought back to Bombay. At Tannah he was found to have died from sunstroke, supposed to be a disease frequently amenable to immediate treatment, and that treatment not of a very scientific nature. Perchance now, if any unfortunate sufferer had to wait until the train arrived at a station blessed with a "Railway Apothecary," a similar result might be anticipated. Why should any company of educated and humane men be satisfied with arrangements that are only partial—such as the appointment of celebrated men at the Presidency town, highly paid consulting surgeons? It must be a more universal philanthropy if any real good is to be effected; and, as so many of railway servants are by the nature of their employment removed away from stations of any size, the establishment of dispensaries *along the line*, under the management of native medical subordinates, themselves overlooked by here and there an European medical officer, who need not be a highly paid official, would prove a truly valuable work. Sickness and mortality are undoubtedly very often the result of "man's wrong doing," and we will admit that carelessness, excess, and indiscretions characterise very many of our railway employés, but it should never be forgotten that the old proverb, "A stitch in time," may save even "ninety and nine" in matters of disease and ill health. May the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras soon be realized facts, not only in the "benighted Presidency," but throughout the entire length of that great civilizing agency—our railroad communications.

No one will grudge Colonel Strachey his brevet of Major General; but it would be interesting to learn for what special service this distinction has been conferred upon him. Is it for the ability with which he fought the battle of the gauges; or does he owe his brevet to the conspicuous success of that great scheme, with which his name will ever be associated in Bombay, for the transfer of the Elphinstone property to the State?

A POT containing 150 old Roman coins has been dug up at Batticalloa.

THE population of Ceylon, according to the late census, is 3,000,000. Colombo, the capital, has over 100,000 inhabitants.

WE regret to learn that cholera has made its appearance at Cawnpore among the native population, and that a few have fallen victims to it.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHUBRICK, Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and late Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Madras, is about to proceed to Europe on furlough.

THE heavy rains in Wynaad are said to have destroyed a considerable part of the first blossoms on the coffee trees. The monsoon set in in Wynaad more than a couple of weeks ago.

IT is intended in future to have two battalions quartered in the Channel Islands. The 30th Regiment, at Dublin, was to be moved early in June to Jersey, and the 1st battalion 22nd Regiment, at Kinsale, was to leave about the same time for Guernsey and Alderney.

THE Galatea was considerably overdue when the English mail left. She was to have arrived at Plymouth in April, and it was thought that she must have received some injury to her machinery. It is understood that the Duke of Edinburgh will pay a visit to Gotha shortly after his arrival in England.

WE ("Lucknow Times") are given to understand that much doubt is entertained as to the stability of the pontoon bridge across the Ganges at Cawnpore. In the event of a sudden rise of the river, it is needless to say how great would be the inconvenience to the public, if any obstruction of communication between Lucknow and Cawnpore took place, especially as there are four trains now running daily to and fro.

WE ("Pioneer") hear by this mail that important changes are really in contemplation with regard to the furlough rules. These alterations do not touch either the amount of leave given, or the pecuniary advantages to be enjoyed while on leave, but it is thought that officers come and go too often, and that their continual moving about and the great number of merely officiating appointments is injurious to the efficiency of the public service.

CHOLERA is said to be still fiercely raging in the city of Mysore. The "Oudh Akhbar" reports a collision between the Hindu and Mussulman inhabitants of that city, who were parading the streets, the former with their idols, and the latter with their Koran, as a means of averting the pestilence. The Mohamedans in one of their processions took offence at some light-headed Hindu lads standing on the roof of a house, and threw stones at them. The Hindus retaliated by publicly parading their idols in front of a mosque, when a regular quarrel ensued.

THE Akarzais are giving trouble again in Agror. On the night of the 4th they came down in considerable force and burned the village of Gulderi and two others on the slope of the Black Mountain. This was not done without stubborn opposition from the villagers, who are not meek in those parts. Two villagers were killed, and it is said more than ten of the Akarzais were killed or wounded, but this could not be accurately ascertained. Within four hours of the outrage being known at Abbottabad, the 3rd Punjab Infantry were on the march for Agror, accompanied by 50 sabres of the 4th Punjab Cavalry.

WE ("Englishman") recently drew attention at some length to the expediency of giving the *maximum* fixity to officiating appointments, and to the injury which the present uncertainty of such appointments does to the Administration. We understand that the Government of India has taken up this question, and that a circular has been, or is to be, addressed to the local Governments on the subject. The general tendency of the Supreme Government's proposals will be to greatly increase the security of holders of officiating appointments, without infringing on the rights of officers on leave, but by a slight curtailment of the privileges which they sometimes obtain by private influence with the local Governments.

THE RE-ASSESSMENT OF THE MADEH TALOOKA.

MR. GRANT'S REPORT.

From H. M. GRANT, Esq., Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment; to the COLLECTOR of Sholapoor.

CAMP CHINCHOLEE, 12th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the completion of the re-measurement and classification of the Madeh talooka and to submit proposals for its re-assessment.

2. This is the second district in which the original 30 years survey lease has expired, and in this as in the first district (Indapoor) the settlement was made by Lieut. (now Sir George) Wingate.

3. The measurement of this district was originally affected by Mr. Pringle, and the work was not done over again but only examined and corrected by Lieuts. Wingate and Davidson, and their measurements only embraced the arable land, unarable waste being left unmeasured. The boundary marks also were not erected till some 8 or 10 years after the survey was made, and finally the village maps which were then constructed were merely rough kind of plans showing the relative position of the village Nos. to each other and nothing more, and are of no value in determining the actual position or boundaries of numbers as they were not drawn to scale. It has consequently been found necessary to re-measure the whole district. Owing to the great difference in the areas of Nos. caused by waste having been included and to many changes in the old boundaries, the classification values also were found to be vitiated to such an extent as to render it more satisfactory and expeditious to reclass the whole than to attempt to correct the original classification.

Lieutenant Wingate's Report on the Settlement of the Madeh Talooka, paras. 14 and 15.

4. The Madeh talooka as it now stands does not unfortunately correspond with the Madeh talooka of Lieut. Wingate's time. The present talooka consists of 42* villages of the old Madeh talooka, 36† of the old Mohol talook and 11 villages of the Kurmalla talooka, Parts of three talookas being thus included in one renders it somewhat inconvenient to show any comparison between the present and past state of the district. The total area according to the new survey amounts to 2,90,322 acres, distributed as under—

Culturable.	Unculturable.	Gairon.	Inam.	Total.
3,39,947	22,565	11,330	16,480	3,90,322

5. The Madeh talooka is described by Mr. Fletcher as being of irregular shape, its greatest length, which is from north-east to south-west, measures about 40 miles, and in breadth it varies from twenty-five to thirty miles in its northern portion to eighteen or twenty in the south. Its eastern boundary roughly speaking is formed by the river Seena, though five villages on the east of this river are included in the talooka. The river Bheema touches the north-western corner of the district, and its western and southern sides adjoin the Pundeepoor and Sholapoor talookas.

6. The general appearance of the district is far from prepossessing, as it is merely a bare undulating plain, the tops of its undulations often covered with yellow stunted spear grass, the sure sign of a barren soil, and its monotony almost unrelieved by trees. The water shed traverses the talooka in the direction of its greatest length, viz. from north-west to south-east, and its streams flow eastward into the Seena and southward into the Bheema, which latter is at no point many miles from the south-western boundary. None of these tributary nullas are of any size or importance, owing to the low elevation at which they take their rise, and the short distance they have to flow; and none of them, except the Bhend, which is the largest, maintain a running stream all through the year. This nulla which rises near Keim in the Kurmalla talooka empties itself into the Seena little to the north of the village of Oondergaon.

7. That part of the valley of the Seena which lies in its eastern bank, and therefore is included in this talooka, is now where of any considerable breadth, while the district does not extend far enough towards the west to include any of the plain of the Bheema. It will be seen, therefore, that by far the larger portion of the district consists of comparatively high-lying land, whose soil is generally shallow, though it varies very much both in depth and quality, the villages along the bank of the Seena form the richest part of the district, and, as might be expected, are mostly of black soil of great depth and excellent quality.

8. The state of the district when the present settlement was introduced is forcibly described in Lieuts. Wingate and Davidson's reports; copies of which are annexed.

9. When the present settlement was introduced the district was supposed to be suffering from the evils of over-assessment, and the present rates were fixed with a view to afford substantial relief; the reduction in the revenue caused by them amounted to Rs. 25,000.

10. A recent article in the *Indian Economist* attributes the terrible depression which marked the agriculture of the country—some 30 or 40 years back, not to over-assessment, to which the Revenue Officers of the day ascribed it, but to the contraction of the currency of the country (under the exaction of foreign rule) and the continuous fall in the price of produce that resulted from it.

11. Whatever may have been the real cause of the depression which is admitted to have existed, then the only remedy which lay in the hands of the Revenue Officers was to reduce the assessment which under the then existing circumstances was higher than the people could pay. This was accordingly done, and the very low rates fixed have continued in force till now. But a few years after the introduction of these rates the real cause of depression, according to the *Economist*, was removed by the influx of bullion into the country, consequent on the discovery of the gold-fields of California in 1847, followed almost immediately by those of Australia. "The gold-fields, says the *Economist*, "set the industry to the world in motion. It was discovered in the Crimean war that India could grow oil seeds as well as Russia, and the moment that a stream of silver in payment of these new exports was directed upon the thirsty land the ryot's emancipation came. We heard no more complaints of over-assessment or outstanding balances."

12. The correctness of this view is apparently borne out by the returns of cultivation and price of produce in this district for the last 30 years. For the first 10 years after the introduction of the survey the average assessment on waste land was Rs. 8,491, and the total remissions were Rs. 2,344. During the second decennial period the amount of waste land remained the same, but the improved condition of the country is evidenced by the decrease in remissions, the average of which is only 525. For the last 10 years the average amount of assessment on waste land was only Rs. 750 while the average remissions are nil.

13. It appears then that reduced rates of assessment have continued in force long after the cause which led to their introduction has ceased to exist, and I cannot but think from my own observations of the state of agriculture in the district that the lightness of the assessment so far from being beneficial has been a bar to improvement during the last 8 or 10 years.

14. That an unduly low assessment is prejudicial to agricultural industry of a district is proved by McCulloch, who thus writes on this subject—"It is difficult to say whether the over or under renting of land be most injurious. If a farm be too high-rented, that is, if no exertion of skill or reasonable outlay on the part of the tenant will enable him to pay his rent and obtain a fair return for his trouble, he gets dispirited. The farm is, in consequence, ill-managed, scourging crops are resorted to, and ultimately it is thrown on the landlord's hands in an impoverished and deteriorated condition. But the disadvantages attending the under renting of land are hardly less obvious. To make farmers leave those routine practices to which they are very strongly attached and becomes really industrious and enterprising, they must not only have the power of rising in the world, but their rent must be such as to impress them with a conviction that if they do not exert themselves their ruin will assuredly follow. Estates that are under-rented are, uniformly almost, farmed in an inferior style compared with those that are let at their fair value; and the tenants are not generally in good circumstances."

15. On this subject Mr. Fletcher, who conducted the classification of this district and has had an opportunity of seeing the state of every village, thus writes—"The cultivation of dry-crop land is very lax and careless, though not perhaps more so than is usual in this part of the Deccan. The land is never ploughed more than once in 3 or 4 years, and little or no attention is paid to any order of rotation in the raising of different crops. I believe it would be a mistake to suppose that this slovenly agriculture is the result of the ryots holding more land than they have oxen and means to cultivate efficiently. The proportion of land to cattle is about 11½ acres to every ox. In the Neriad talooka of Goozerat, which may perhaps be taken as the Indian ideal of a highly cultivated district, the proportion is one ox to 9 acres of land. But considering the rich deep soil, extensive irrigation, and expensive crops raised in the latter talooka, there is no doubt that a very much smaller proportion would suffice for the efficient cultivation of light soil and common crops such as prevail in Madeh. The slovenly system of agriculture now practised in the latter district cannot then be attributed to the poverty of the ryots at the present time, though it was probably induced by this cause. The present assessment, designedly a light one when introduced some 30 years ago, has by the rise in prices since that time been practically reduced some 75 per cent with regard to the proportion it then bore to the produce of the soil. The ryots on the introduction of the survey, encouraged by the favourable terms of the settlement offered them, took up far more land than they then had means to cultivate, and the slovenly agriculture which naturally resulted has long survived the poverty which was formerly its excuse. When the demand for cotton doubled or trebled the value of his produce the ryot found that his fields, almost untilled, produced sufficient for his wants, and has characteristically rested content ever since. The considerable increase, which I presume the present revision will impose, may be expected therefore to give a beneficial impulse to agriculture."

16. As an indication that an independent and enterprising spirit is not altogether wanting, however, Mr. Fletcher instances the case of the village of Koorool, called "Malliacha" from its pre-eminence as a garden village in former days. Here nine new wells only have been added to the original thirty-nine, owing to the poorness of the soil, which would not repay any outlay of capital in well-sinking; but failing this mode of employing their capital it is interesting to observe that the inhabitants have invested in carts and ply for hire between Sholapoor and Sattara, the road between which places passes through their village. There are nearly 80 carts belonging to this village and no less than three workshops in the village itself for their manufacture and repairs. The villages on the Barsee road also have taken largely to the carrying trade and indeed seem to depend on it for their living almost as much as on their land. In Mhaisgaon on this road there are 94 carts. The rates of hire from Barsee to the Barsee Road station, a distance of about 21 miles, vary according to demand from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 3-8.

17. The statistical information collected during the recent survey affords unmistakeable testimony to the improvement in the state of the district. According to a statement prepared from the Mamlutdar's records it appears that there were at the time of settlement 1,282 wells, of which 190 were out of repair and useless, 98 of these have subsequently been repaired and put in working order, and 861 new wells have been constructed. The following tabular statement shows results more clearly:—

Total number of wells in 1839-40	1,282
Deduct wells out of repair	190
Remaining in working order	1,092
Old wells subsequently repaired	98
New wells subsequently constructed	861
Total present No. of wells in working order	2,051

As in Indapoor, keeping pace with the growth of capital, these improvements have been gradually increasing—during the first 10 years after the settlement 57 new wells only were constructed, during the next 10 years 214, and in the last decennial period 590. Assuming as has been done in the Indapoor report that each of these new wells represents an outlay of Rs. 400, and each old well repaired a sum of Rs. 150 to 175, we find that capital amounting to more than three and a half lakhs of rupees has been expended on wells alone.

18. The cultivators of the district have also contributed over seven thousand rupees towards the construction of new chowrees and dhurmsalas as shown in the following statement of buildings of this description recently contructed:—

Description and No. of Buildings.	Contribution by Government.	Ryots Payments.	Total cost of Buildings.
Chowrees.....45	3,048	4,821	7,899
Dhurmsalas.....21	4,275	2,657	6,962
Total.....66	7,323	7,508	14,831

19. The extent to which the floating capital of the district has been increased during the past thirty years' lease may be learnt from a statement appended, which shows for each village the result of two different census of inhabitants, cattle, agricultural implements, carts, &c., taken in 1839-40 and 1868-69, respectively, and of which the following is an abstract:—

Description.	Numerical Return according to Census taken in		Increase in favour of 1868-69.	
	1839-40.	1868-69.	Numerical.	Per centage.
Inhabitants	84,195	80,676	16,481	26
Bullocks employed in farming	24,793	28,490	3,697	15
Cattle of other descriptions	66,343	59,193	7,152	11 Decrease.
Carts	435	1,323	888	204
Ploughs	1,758	2,423	665	38

From the above it will be seen that the numerical difference in the population is 16,481, which is equivalent to an increase of rather less than 26 per cent only. This is a very small increase and is even less than in the adjoining district of Indapoor, where the population was found to have increased 31 per cent. The number of souls to the square mile, however, is greater than in Indapoor, there being 146 souls to every square mile of culturable area in this district against 119 in Indapoor.

20. There is an addition of 15 per cent

the factory is put in a state to repair them at once when received, instead of their being kept months in the factory, as they sometimes now are, and then returned in a very little better state than they were when brought, and if the manager of the factory were authorised by Government to suspend or refuse to renew the license of any gin that was found upon inspection to be out of order owing to its owner's neglect in sending it to be repaired we should very soon have a different style of cotton, and there is no reason why gin owners should not be placed under the restrictions of a licence in the same manner as press companies now are, especially after the ruin which has been entailed upon the cotton of this district since sawgins have been left to take care of themselves.

The shipments from Compta are as follows :—

		Sawginned.	Compta.
To Bombay, from 18th May to 1st June	...docras.	7,056	651
Previously reported	,,	74,102	19,555
		81,158	20,206
To Carwar, from 18th May to 1st June	,,	58	193
Previously reported	,,	5,824	313
		5,882	493
Total docras		87,040	20,699

The shipments from Carwar are as follows—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Docras.	Compta. Bales.	Docras.
To Bombay, from 20th May to 1st June	0	1,077	0	109
Previously reported	7,050	8,640	2,005	1,071
	7,050	9,717	2,005	1,180
To Europe, from 20th May to 1st June	1,634	0	250	0
Previously reported	3,454	0	0	0
	5,038	0	250	0
Total	12,088	9,717	2,255	1,180

EXCHANGE.—Unaltered.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

BOMBAY.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Hindoo woman, named Luckee, yesterday jumped into a well in the native town and was drowned.

INQUEST.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Morgue concerning the death of Suckina, woman, who had died from apoplexy due to excessive drinking.

FUND FOR THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—Messrs. Godrez, Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, have received Rs. 6,111 as contributions to the fund for the Persian Parsees.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake on Saturday the 3rd inst. was 46 feet 5 inches, while at the corresponding date last year it was 48 feet 4 inches.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee ordered a European vagrant to be sent to the workhouse attached to the House of Correction, for wandering about without any visible means of subsistence.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—John Londegan, a seaman of the ship Royal Family, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to a week's hard labor, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Soopa Waja, a Marwaree, was charged with obtaining by false pretences a security for Rs. 35 from Mrs. Ellen Rockley. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Nurrotum Purshotum Vias, a broker, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of cheating one Chooneelal Hurjeevundas in the sum of Rs. 500.

THE POONA GUIDE.—We beg to acknowledge receipt of "the Poona Guide" for the present year. The guide, which is published at the *Poona Observer* office, is a useful little book for persons proceeding to Poona, as it contains a list of the residents' names and addresses.

COMMITTAL OF THE MURDER CASE TO SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Sheik Mahomed Husson Ally, a seafaring man, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about the 29th May caused the death of Asha, woman. We have already given full particulars of the case in the *Bombay Gazette*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Chimnu Succaram, a laborer employed in a press at Colaba. It appears that on the 7th inst. as the deceased was feeding the mill he turned his head and his arm was drawn into the machinery, by which he was seriously hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died yesterday. The inquest has been adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday.)

ERRATUM.—An unfortunate mistake occurred in the report of the case which we published yesterday under the heading "Can a Ship Captain be compelled to sign bills of lading." The mistake occurred in the plaint, part of which was made to read as follows :—"The plaintiffs have in the ordinary course of business drawn bills of exchange against the consignment of 750 bales of cotton, and have sold such bills, and the plaintiffs arranged with the purchasers of the bills of exchange that the *bills of lading of the 750 bales of cotton* (the words in italics should be struck out, and the words 'bills of exchange' substituted] should be delivered to them for transmission to Europe *with the bills of exchange* [the words 'with the bills of exchange' here should not have appeared] by the English mail which left Bombay on Saturday last, the 20th day of May, and the refusal of the defendant to sign the said bills of lading has caused and was daily causing great loss and damage to the plaintiffs." We much regret that such an error occurred, as it might create some misapprehension as to the business practise of a most respectable Bombay firm.

LAWYERS' COSTS.—In a case heard yesterday before Rao Bahadur Bhasker Damodhur, at the Small Cause Court, an interesting question arose as to whether lawyers' fees and costs for work and labour done came within the limitation statute of three years or six years. Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, solicitors of the High Court, sued Manek Vahoo, a Hindoo widow, to recover Rs. 170, due by her for "work and labour, journeys and attendances" of the plaintiffs as her solicitors. Mr. Macfarlane appeared for his firm, and Mr. Gopinath Sudasiew for the defendant. Mr. Gopinath submitted that the claim, which arose in 1866, was barred by the limitation statute of three years, and referred to a case reported in 9 Weekly Reporter, in which it was decided that pleaders' costs and fees could be recovered only within three years. Mr. Macfarlane, on the other hand, contended that the limitation, according to the current of judicial decisions, was that of six years. The learned judge held that the period applicable to the case was that of six years; and deducting some small items which were disallowed, gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for Rs. 157, and costs.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

WE learn that, in accordance with a wish expressed by His Excellency the Governor, the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Her Majesty the Queen, a gift to the city of Bombay from the late Gaekwar, has been postponed until the beginning of next year. The work of putting up the ornamental marble cupola, under which the statue is to be placed, has been completed; and a stone pavement is now being made, with a low parapet wall around it for an iron railing.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, 2,178 tons, and 400 h. p., Captain C. J. Wilkinson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs George Oldham, Mrs Collins and three children, Mr Muir, and Mr D L Book.

For Brindisi—Mr Hunter Blair, Mr W S Howard, and Mr S John.

For Aden—Mr Warre.

EUROPEAN PRISONERS IN THE BOMBAY JAILS.

WE understand that on the termination of the monsoon a number of European and Eurasian prisoners will be transferred from the Bombay Jails to Hazaribad, in the N. W. Provinces.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. VENAYEK DEWAKUR.

THE case of the Queen *vs.* Venayek Dewakur, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, will be heard to-day in the Appellate Side of the High Court, before the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, and the Hon. Mr. Justice West.

THE WAGHURS.

THE other day a daring attack was made by a gang of Waghurs on a village in the territory of H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur. Two or three villagers were killed in resisting the attack. It is not yet known what amount of plunder was carried off by the Waghurs, or whether any of the latter have been apprehended.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

THE weather report of the Sattara collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st May informs us that the fall of rain was scanty and partial, and that consequently sowing operations were not commenced, except in a few villages in the talookas Jadla and Malcolm Peith. The state of public health was good.

GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY IN BOMBAY.

THE police have been for some days past endeavouring to discover the persons concerned in a daring robbery of jewellery from the house of Mr. Fraser Hore, Solicitor, in the Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Hore have been absent at Mahableshwar during the hot season; and, on their return a few days ago, it was found that a cupboard containing jewellery valued at £900 had been broken open and all its contents stolen. The house had never been empty, one or two friends of Mr. Hore's having occupied it while the family was away, and suspicion has naturally fallen on the servants, who have been taken into custody by the police. No trace has yet been found, however, either of the jewels or the thieves.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BARQUE FUTTAH SHAW ALLUM, 819 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 371 pilgrims.

THE SHIP ORIFLAMME, 1,417 tons, Captain T. Hughes, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,028 bales of cotton, 666 cwts. of linseed, and 2 bundles of coir ropes.

THE S. S. ETHIOPIA, 1,133 tons, Captain A. Scott, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Cock, Mr. Gray, Mr. Roonan, and sixty deck passengers.

THE SHIP EUTERPE, 1,197 tons, Captain W. Cosens, will sail to-day for London via Havre with a cargo of 5,997 bales of cotton, 1,800 cwts. of linseed, 386½ cwts. of gum, 46 cwts. of herabole, 300 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, and 46 cwts. of olibanum.

THE S. S. HIMALAYA, 911 tons, Captain J. H. Atkinson, arrived on the 12th instant from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Boyd, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Breton, Mr. and Mrs. Hallum, Mr. Conder, Mr. Buyers, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Marreco, Mr. Williams, Mr. Turner, Mr. Billing, Mr. and Mrs. Hazelgrove, Mr. and Mr. Samson, Mr. Gunesh, Mr. Wagle, and forty-six deck passengers.

SUICIDE OF A NATIVE WOMAN.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at 2nd Coomarwada touching the death of Chunda, woman, who committed suicide by hanging herself. Deceased was the wife of one Rajbhaee, a buggy driver, and occupied a room on the second storey of a house in Coomarwada. On Monday morning a buggy driver was standing near his horse, when he heard an alarm raised to the effect that the deceased's child had been crying inside her room, and that the mother would not make any reply. The buggywalla went upstairs to the deceased's room, and found the door of the room locked from inside. He thought this strange, and went and gave information to a policeman by name Babajee Apajee. On receiving the information the policeman went to the house where the woman lived. Seeing the door closed, he forced it open, and saw the deceased suspended by the neck with a piece of rope, which was fastened round the rafter of the ceiling. The woman was dead. There were marks as if she had been beaten with a stick on her back. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by hanging herself.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Goolabdas Cursondas laid the following information against one Muleekjee Keekabhoy, charging him with criminal breach of trust :—

Goolabdas Cursondas said—I live near Bhooleshwur, and carry on business of a general merchant in Bhoosaree Mohla, in partnership with one Bhugwandas Nuthooshaw, Goolabdas Cursondas, Cursondas Bapoojee, and Muleekjee Keekabhoy, in the name and style of Bhugwandas Nuthooshaw and Co. The said Muleekjee Keekabhoy, as I am informed and believe, received from a debtor of the company, named Mahomedally Hoosseinally, Rs. 1,350, for and on account of the company, by several driblets on different occasions. No part of the above sums of money has been brought into account of the partnership by Muleekjee Keekabhoy, nor has he got the said money or any part thereof entered into the partnership books; but has appropriated the same to his own use. I, therefore, charge the said Muleekjee Keekabhoy with criminal misappropriation of the said money and with criminal breach of trust, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law; and as the said Muleekjee is about to leave Bombay for Cambay, his native place, as I am informed and believe, that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension.

The Magistrate ordered an immediate summons to issue against the accused.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE STAMP ACT.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate side, on the 8th inst., the case of the Queen *vs.* Nanajee Hurbajee and Hurbajee Venayek was disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice West. The defendants were charged before Mr. S. Hammick, full-power magistrate of Nassick, with having executed on unstamped paper a document falling within the terms of clause 54 of schedule A of Act 10 of 1862 as liable to stamp duty, with the intention of evading payment thereof. They were found not guilty, and were acquitted.

The magistrate, in giving decision, said—The document in question is an instrument of partition of family property, both moveable and immoveable, and bears date 30th July. By clause 54 of schedule A of Act 10 of 1862, it is directed that an instrument of partition of family property having been executed each sharer's copy of the instrument is liable to a stamp duty; and section 3 of the same Act provides a penalty for executing instruments on insufficiently stamped or unstamped paper. On the other hand, section 3 and the whole of schedule A of the above Act have been repealed by Act 18 of 1869, which came in force on the 1st January 1870, and the rule as regards partition deeds is thereby materially altered; the original instrument being now made liable to stamp duty, instead of the sharer's copy as by the repealed provisions of Act 10 of 1862. The document, forming the subject matter of the present case, was executed while Act 10 of 1862 was still in force, and being shown to be the *original* document, and not a copy, it would not appear to be liable to stamp duty. On the other hand it may be argued that as Nanajee used the paper for his own private purposes, it became by that Act his copy, and therefore should bear a stamp. This would be giving a very broad interpretation to the plain terms of the Act; but even if it were granted that the use for private purposes of the original document could be held to convert it into a copy, the objection remains that this Act took place on a date (29th March 1871) subsequent to the repeal of schedule A of Act 10 of 1862, by which alone such a copy is rendered liable to stamp duty. I cannot therefore on either ground find that either Nanajee Hurbajee or Hurbajee Venayek is liable to penalty for having executed a document on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper with the intention of evading payment of the proper stamp duty, and I therefore order their acquittal under section 272 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, district magistrate of Nassick, in forwarding the proceedings in the above case for the orders of the High Court, remarked—The case *Regina* vs. *Nanajee Hurbajee and Hurbajee Venayek* was the one in which the accused were charged with executing a partition deed drawn on unstamped paper, contrary to the provisions of section 3 of Act 10 of 1862. The trying magistrate has held that Act 10 did not require that the partition deed should be on stamped paper, but merely that copies of such a deed should be on stamped paper. As I have great doubts as to the correctness of the order passed, and as I do not understand article 54 of schedule A. in the way it has been interpreted by the magistrate full-power, I forward the papers that the point may be decided by the Hon. the Judges.

The High Court gave the following judgment—The Court agrees with the district magistrate, being of opinion that each sharer's copy in article 54 of schedule A. of Act 10 of 1862 means each sharer's copy of a draft agreed to. These are really duplicate originals, though popularly called copies. According to the full power magistrate's interpretation, if all the copiarconers executed each *part*, there would be no stamp duty payable at all, as each part would be an original. Even if his interpretation of the word copy could be admitted, the original would still be liable to duty under article 1. of the schedule. Under this view the Court reverses the acquittal of the accused persons, but leaves it discretionary with the district magistrate to take further proceedings or not as he thinks best.

MR. TENNYSON will shortly, it is said, produce a new volume of poems.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent disposed of the following cases :—

ABBA BUKHSH VS. AHMED CASSUM.

The plaintiff did not appear, but the defendant appeared in person, and stated that he had paid the debt. His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

HABIBAN SHAIK RAMJAN VS. MAHOMED KHAN GUFFOOR KHAN.

The plaintiff appeared in person, and produced a promissory note signed by the defendant, on which she had advanced Rs. 2,500. Defendant not appearing, a decree was given for the plaintiff, with costs and interest on judgment.

GOVINDJEE LUCKMICHUND VS. MANORDASS LALLCHUND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Perozshaw Mehta appeared for the plaintiff: the defendants, who carry on business at Jeypoor under the name of Manordass Savitram, did not appear. The action was brought to recover money advanced to the plaintiffs amounting with interest to Rs. 3,815; and there being no opposition, judgment for that amount with costs and interest was given for the plaintiff.

AGA MAHOMED HOOSEIN VZ. AFZUL MOHUL, WIDOW.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff, who sued to recover Rs. 4,000 advanced by him to the defendant, who resides at Lucknow, but was staying here some time ago. After the summons had been served upon the defendant, she wrote a letter to the plaintiff acknowledging the debt, and offering to pay it before the case came on for hearing. She had not done so, however, and the present suit was the consequence. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff with the usual interest and costs.

SHA DEWRAJ DAMJEE AND OTHERS VS. PARMANEERE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiffs, and two of the defendants appeared in person, the third being in prison. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 8,000 advanced in mortgage of a house, with unpaid interest thereon amounting to Rs. 291. The defendants admitted the debt, but put in their schedule of insolvency; upon which His Lordship, according to the practice of the Court, gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, with costs and interest on judgment, and ordered execution to be stayed.

APPEAL FROM A DECISION OF JUDGE MANOCKJEE.

A FULL Court, consisting of Messrs. O'Leary, Spencer, and Manockjee Cursetjee, sat yesterday at the Small Cause Court to hear appeals and dispose of miscellaneous business. Among the cases appealed against was that of Govind [illegible] and Co. *vs.* Premjee Madhowjee and two others, in which Mr. Manockjee, the second judge, was alleged to have made a decree against the weight of the evidence.

Mr. Dulputram, in presenting the appeal to the full Court, stated that the action was filed against the three defendants to recover the sum of Rs. 403-1, the balance of an account for piece-goods sold and delivered to the defendants, who carried on business in partnership, being at the same time members of a Hindoo family, the first defendant being the son, and the second the brother of the third defendant. The case came on for trial before his Honor the Second Judge on the 10th inst., when the first defendant appeared in person, while the second and third defendants were absent. The second defendant's advocate appeared on his behalf, and stated that the account was incorrect, and that he would admit on his client's behalf such items only as had been duly signed by him. On the allegation of the 1st defendant that he was a minor and that he had proved his minority in another case, the learned judge suggested to the applicant's advocate to strike out the first defendant's name, and accordingly, with the advocate's consent, the name was struck out. Subsequently the plaintiff and his motha proved the account, for the balance of which the action was brought. He swore to the correctness of the account, and there was no evidence on behalf of the defendant to contradict the statements of the plaintiff's witnesses. Yet the Second Judge entered a verdict only against the third defendant, and not against both the second and the third, as he ought to have done upon the evidence.

The majority of the Court were of opinion that the claim was clearly proved against both the defendants, and that in the absence of evidence for the defendants to contradict the statements of the plaintiff and his witnesses, a verdict ought to have been entered against both. With the concurrence of Mr. Manockjee, the Court ordered a rule *nisi* to issue, directing the second defendant, Parshotum Veerjee, to show cause why a verdict should not be entered against him in the above case.

A ROAMING HOTEL-KEEPER.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, an undefended cause was called on, in which Byramjee Framjee, auctioneer, sued Thomas Gaynor to recover Rs. 2,674, being Rs. 1,200 due on a promissory note passed by defendant on the 2nd May 1864, and Rs. 1,474, interest at 18 per cent. per annum from 2nd May 1864 to 28th February 1871. At the date of the execution of the note, defendant was the manager of the "Cambridge" Hotel, next to Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s auction rooms in Forbes Street, but was said to have since absconded from Bombay, and to have roamed from Australia to America and other parts of the world. He was for a long time beyond the limits of British India, but returned within the limits thereof in the beginning of this year. Plaintiff was informed about the end of February last that Mr. Gaynor had opened an hotel at Calcutta, and he accordingly filed this suit against him. The promissory note executed by defendant was in these terms :—"I, Thomas Gaynor, European inhabitant of Bombay, hereby bind myself and promise to pay to Byramjee Framjee, Esq., Parsee inhabitant, also of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 1,200, in monthly instalments of Rs. 100 each, for one billiard table, with balls, cues, and other appurtenances complete, sold by him to me. I also bind myself and hereby promise to pay interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum. The first instalment of the above amount to be payable on the 10th June next."

Byramjee Framjee, the plaintiff, said—On the 2nd May 1864, defendant executed a note to me for Rs. 1,200 for a billiard table. Twenty days after that he sold the billiard table to another person and absconded from Bombay. He has never since returned to Bombay. I was told, and believe that he went to Australia. About the end of February last, I heard defendant was in Calcutta. Immediately I sent him a notice through my solicitors, and getting no answer, I instituted this suit. I have received nothing on account of the billiard table.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Do you believe that, from the time of his leaving Bombay until you heard of his being in Calcutta, he was out of the boundaries of British India?

Plaintiff—Yes, I believe so.

Mr. Vincent Thomas said—I have been employed in the Customs Department for the last eighteen months. I was in Bombay in 1864. In the early part of May 1864, defendant kept the "Cambridge" Hotel in Forbes Street, next to Bennett and Co.'s auction rooms. I recollect his leaving Bombay suddenly. I believe he left in order to avoid his creditors. After he left, Mrs. Gaynor told me one day that Mr. Gaynor dared not go to England, as there were criminal proceedings pending against him. I believe he was out of British India until he returned to Calcutta. I first heard of his return this year.

Documents were put in to shew that a proper service of the summons in this case had been effected on the defendant through the Sheriff of Calcutta. Mr. Justice Bayley on the evidence entered a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,200, interest, and costs, with an order for speedy execution. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 5th June, to Saturday, 10th June 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	8,104	2	0
House Rate	3,129	15	0
Police Rate	2,372	12	3
Lighting do.	2,372	0	0
Water do.	10,081	13	1
Halalcore Cess	1,521	11	3
Market Fees	11,682	4	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	148	8	0
Miscellaneous Fees	560	1	2
Fines and Penalties	465	8	0
Town Duties	9,286	12	11
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,900	0	0
Total Rs.	53,595	7	8

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th June 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 12th June, 6 P.M.; via Russia, 12th June, 7-35 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Turkey, 13th June, 9 A.M.; via Russia, 12th June, 8-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fora; Persian line right to London.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of May 1871 :—

No. of Bales.	Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports
	lbs.	Rupees.		
253	99,176	25,300	Coldstream	London.
288	77,056	22,920	Garnock	Do.
1,809	709,542	183,090	Sandringham ...	Liverpool.
3,407	1,335,392	410,775	Str. Ganga	Hongkong.
194	76,048	19,460	,, Penang	Do.*
5,951	2,297,120 lbs., or 3,589 candies and 160 lbs.	660,595		

* For transhipment via Bombay.

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy

Note.—In addition to the above, there were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to Foreign Ports :—

3,013 pressed bales, weighing 11,81,883 lbs., of the value of Rs. 3,60,280.

INDIAN ITEM

MONSOON WEATHER IN OOTACAMUND.—An enthusiastic writer in the *Neilgherry Excelsior* says—"The monsoon weather in Ootacamund is the most agreeable and healthy we have, whatever strangers may say and think to the contrary. Flies and musquitoes—the latter rather prevalent of late—bid us farewell, and the shops sell more blankets; good for the trade, and equally beneficial to those who have to buy and use them. Let not visitors to the hills, however, flatter themselves that they will enjoy the same delightful climate at the other stations. Whilst at Ootacamund three blankets are not too many, at Coonoor a sheet in the month of June is, if anything, too warm a covering. Such is Ootacamund in the monsoon. Europe to the back bone!"

CHOLERA AT MADRAS.

THE President of the Madras Municipality on Thursday last received a letter from the Acting Physician of the General Hospital, to the effect that five cases of cholera of a very malignant type were admitted into the hospital, and that they have all proved fatal. These cases were brought from John Pereira, from the stable situated at the back of the Memorial Hall, which were inspected by the Acting Physician and Mr. Loch. The necessary sanitary measures have been ordered to be carried out in that locality, where the epidemic is said to have its appearance.

THE BRAHMO MARRIAGE AT LUCKNOW.

ON Monday the 5th instant, a marriage, according to the reformed rites of the Brahmo Somaj, was celebrated at Lucknow with great *éclat* and solemnity. The bride is the daughter of Baboo Bissonath Roy, Revenue Superintendent of the Chief Commissioner's office, and the bridegroom is Baboo Sharada Kanta Holdar of Bikrampore, an undergraduate of the Calcutta University, and a young man of great promise. He is now studying to compete for the Gilchrist scholarship. As a member of the Brahmo Somaj, he is well known in East Bengal, especially at Calcutta.

The residence of Baboo Bissonath Roy, where the ceremony took place, was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. There were two separate yards prepared and well furnished for the occasion; the one, for the reception of the bridal party, guests, and friends; and the other, which was by far the best furnished of the two, was reserved for the celebration of the marriage rites. Among the guests present, were noticed the élite of almost all the respectable communities of the station. Of the talookdars, there were Rajah Dukhinarunjun Mookerjea, Meer Wagid Ally, and Mirza Abbas Beg. There was a good gathering of the Bengalee gentlemen of the station, and there was also a good number of European ladies and gentlemen.

A little before 9 P.M., the bridegroom, accompanied by Babus Keshab Chundra Sen, Pratab Chundra Mojumdar, Mohendranath Bose, Womanath Gupta, and Kanti Chundra Mittra, missionaries of the Brahmo Somaj of India, and a number of friends, arrived, and were welcomed at the Reception Tent. At 9 P.M. the assembly, numbering upwards of 400 individuals, moved into the adjoining court-yard and took their seats. The altar was beautifully decorated, the seat of the officiating minister was prepared on a raised dais; the articles of marriage gifts were arranged on either side; at the foot of the altar was placed silver and gold articles for presentation to the bridegroom. Immediately in front of the dais four seats (ashans) were placed—two for the bride and bridegroom, one for the father of the bride, and the fourth for the minister.

Babu Keshub Chundra Sen, the well-known Hindu reformer, officiated as minister, assisted by Babu Pratab Chundra Mojumdar.

After divine service the father of the bride, Baboo Bissonath Roy, rose and addressed the assembly thus :—"I ask your permission to the celebration of my daughter's marriage."

Then resuming his seat and taking a garland of flowers and some aromatic things said to the bridegroom—Accept thou this *Arghyum*.

Bridegroom—I accept the *Arghyum*.

The father of the bride taking a pair of cloths—Accept thou this pair of cloths.

Bridegroom—I accept the cloths.

The father of the bride, taking a ring—Accept thou this ring.

Bridegroom—I accept this ring.

The Minister to the Bridegroom—Sreeman-Sharada Kanta! have you determined to accept this Sharbamangala Roy as your wife?

Bridegroom—I have.

The Minister to the Bride—Sharbamangala! have you determined to accept this Sharada Kanta Holdar as your husband?

Bride—I have.

The father of the bride taking hold of her hand, and that of the bridegroom, said—This day, Monday, the 23rd Jaishta 1793, the 3rd day of the new moon, in the presence of the All-seeing God, I give the charge of my daughter, Sharbamangala Roy, into the hands of the God-fearing Brahmo, Sharada Kanta Holdar, son of Taranath Holdar and grandson of Shambhunath Holar. May he accept it.

Bridegroom—In the presence of the All-seeing God, I accept the charge of Sharbamangala Roy, daughter of Bissonath Roy, and grand-daughter of Lal Mohun Roy. Thanks.

The father of the Bride—In righteousness, in wealth, and in enjoyment, thou shalt not overlook the interests of thy wife.

Bridegroom—I shall not.

Bridegroom, taking the hand of the Bride—This day, in the presence of the Almighty God, I take thee as my wedded wife. In prosperity and in adversity, in happiness and in misery, in health and in sickness, I shall strive all my life to promote thy welfare.

Bridegroom—May my heart be thine and thy heart be mine, and may the hearts of both of us be God's.

Bride—Ditto, ditto.

Bride and Bridegroom joining in common prayer—O God! in the fulfilment of the duties of married life, be Thou our help.

The Minister then addressed the married couple thus :—

By the grace of the All-merciful God you are this day united in holy wedlock in His presence. Hitherto you were walking in the path of life, keeping in view your individual progress only, now by the ties of this relationship greater responsibilities have devolved upon you. To-day you are entering the world: proceed in it with great carefulness. Difficult are the ways of the world; its temptations are immense; its trials and miseries are waiting for you. Be careful that the attractions of the world may not entangle you, nor its happiness and prosperity estrange your hearts from the Giver of all happiness. Entirely depending on the True God, endeavour to advance your mutual welfare and happiness; perform all domestic duties as the commands of God, and be always alive to that noble precept of Brahmoism which enjoins that "A family man should be devoted to God and religion, and should consecrate every act he performs to the Almighty God." Whatever you possess consecrate to Him, and He will deliver you from sickness and grief, fear and danger, sin and all manner of troubles. (To the Bridegroom)—Sreeman Sharada Kanta! Always try to do good to your wife. God has this day placed in your hands serious responsibilities of the world. Be moderate and righteous, and in all circumstances of life be tranquil of mind. As you exert to seek your own spiritual welfare, in like manner endeavour to lead the soul of your wife unto the path of religion. By precept and example keep her always engaged in domestic duties, so that in the path of truth, religion and goodness she may be your companion. (To the Bride)—Sreemutty Sharbamangala Devi! In every way do that which may be conducive to the good of your husband. Repose entire confidence in him, and obey all that he exhorts you to do for your welfare. Be devoted to your husband and walk in rightcousness. Do not indulge in extravagant expenses, nor break your peace with any. Be pure in mind, word and deed, and by the help of your husband try always to seek the true welfare of your soul. Peace be to you!

The ceremony was terminated by hymns and prayers.

Altogether this marriage, which is the first Brahmo marriage in Upper India, passed off very pleasantly.—*Lucknow Times.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 13th June, 9-15 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-westerly, thermometer 81, barometer 29·89, rainfall 20 cents.

MANGALORE, 13th June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 82, rainfall 9 cents.

CANNANORE, 13th June, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·960, rainfall 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 13th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 13th June, 12 Noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 18 cents.

SHIP BURNED AT SEA.

THE ship Royal Alice, Captain E. M. Hughes, 1,199 tons, arrived in the river Hoogbly on Friday from Hull, which place she left on the 15th February last. On Wednesday, March 8th, she exchanged signals with ships Locksley Hall from London, bound to Bombay. April 10th, in lat. 35-11 S., long. 19-18 W., passed a derelict ship burned and still smouldering; name on stern, Malabar of Greenock. Sent a boat alongside, but could find no trace of the crew. Some bread tanks full of burned bread had the name of Thomas Bardary of Glasgow marked on the lids. The anchors and chains appeared to be complete, the up and down stanchions had all been burnt away. The beams had fallen in, and the upper plates were all bent inwards, drawing about 7 feet of water. No water in the holds, which were quite empty, except a small heap of ashes amidships.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE HAZARA FRONTIER.

ON Saturday evening last another serious raid was made by the Arkazaies on the Hazara frontier: we regret to say the raiders were very successful in their depredations. The three villages of Gooldaree, Bolo, and Kongon were attacked and burnt. Full particulars of the outrage had not been received, but the villagers stated that they had one man killed and one wounded, while the raiders cost four killed and seven wounded. This statement is extremely doubtful, however, and it is much more likely that the statement of the Arkazai loss is a mere invention of the villagers. When the news reached the British outpost at Oghie, the officer commanding at once hastened with his small force to render assistance. But the raiders left the villages whenever daylight appeared. They, however, were too highly pleased with themselves to think of ignominiously retreating. They merely betook themselves to the heights above, where they brandished their swords, fired off their matchlocks, and made themselves generally disagreeable. The number of raiders has not yet been ascertained, but it must have been very considerable. The small force at the Oghie Thanna is too small to be of much use against such a raid as this, as there are only 50 rank and file there altogether. No previous hint or information regarding an intended raid had reached the officer at Oghie, so that he was quite unable to take any precautions beforehand. The first intimation he had of the raid was the glare of the flaming villages. The news was at once sent to Abbottabad, and, within a few hours, a wing of the 3rd Punjab Infantry marched for Oghie, which place they would reach on Monday evening or Tuesday morning. It is hoped that more troops will be sent, and sharp retaliation at once inflicted. It depends altogether, however, on the Government of India, which, for all we know, may decide on sending those misguided men a caravan of moral pocket handkerchiefs instead of fire and sword. To keep the raiders in check the wing of the 3rd is quite sufficient, but what is the use of their waiting there? The raiders will only raid in safety, and will simply remain quiet till the wing is forced to retire to quarters. What is wanted is a force to attack these turbulent cut-throats in their own homes. Atta Mahomed Khan is now very unpopular, and was as ignorant of the intended raid as the British officer at Oghie.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* of May 13 says—"The Indian reliefs for the season 1871-72 are now definitely settled. The corps to go out are the 44th, 70th, 54th, 1st battalion 18th (to Malta in relief of the 48th Regiment, who go on to India), and 68th Regiments: those to come home being the 1st battalion 19th, 79th, and 38th Regiments, 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, and 104th Fusiliers."

M. THIERS'S "LITTLE BRONZES."

ACCORDING to a writer in the *Siècle*, M. Thiers's art collection was only known to the public by repute. It was contained in his private apartments and his capacious *cabinet de travail*, and had more the appearance of objects collected for the purpose of study than a display of rare and precious *chefs-d'œuvre* brought together with the view of gratifying the eye. The collection was always closed to visitors not known to the owner, a polite letter of excuse signed by a secretary was the invariable reply to any request to be permitted to inspect it. M. Thiers had somewhat absolute ideas on the enjoyment of private possessions, and would never lend any of his rare specimens for the purposes of public exhibition. Moreover, he feared the risks of packing and transport and the safe return of these fragile treasures, and no doubt shuddered when he read in the account of the sitting of the Commune on May 12 these irreverential words of Citizen Protot :—"As to the little bronzes, I think they will arrive in safety."

The citizen Courbet, being an artist, was inclined largely to over-estimate the value of M. Thiers's "little bronzes" in setting them down as worth a million and a half of francs. One-tenth of this amount would be nearer the mark. The majority of them are of unquestionable rarity and interest, for they belong to the period of the Italian Renaissance, which is almost entirely unrepresented in the Museum of the Louvre. The "Marine Venus," a Florentine bronze of the sixteenth century, in the form of a bas-relief, and a marvellous specimen of casting, represents the goddess—of a delicate and slender rather than a voluptuous type—reposing on the back of a goat-headed monster, whose rough beard she smilingly caresses, while a couple of attendant winged loves brandish a torch and adjust an arrow in a bent bow. One of the celebrated pieces of the collection is the bronze model of a Virgin and Child, the marble of which Michael Angelo left uncompleted, representing the Virgin holding on her knees the infant Jesus, who is naked and turning round to seek his mother's breast. An almost equally valuable specimen is a horseman on a galloping steed attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, who was, according to contemporary admirers of his vast genius, as great a sculptor as a painter, as clever an architect as an able engineer. M. Thiers's antique taster, dancing with his arms in his mantle and with the heavy step of a country clown, is a statuettee of remarkable expression; while scarcely less interesting are the two mules's heads, singularly energetic in character, which, found several years ago in a vineyard in Dauphiné, evidently formed the ends of an arm-chair belon

ing types. One seemed to read a melancholy story in the faces of the pretty children. They were taken to where the most healthy breezes could be obtained, and the infants we saw, though with complexions so exquisitely delicate as to resemble fine porcelain, seemed hearty and happy. But they were very young, and one felt that their little lives would be one continued fight against climate, aided by the appliances wealth can procure, but that, sooner or later, but inevitably, the doctor would issue his fiat, and they would be sent to distant England, never perhaps to know their parents again. This is, of course, a gloomy view; but the separation of families is the real blight on Anglo-Indian life, and is felt more acutely than any other drawback pertaining to it. When our carriage crosses the populous thoroughfares of the native town, we see a troubled stream of red and pure white, from the turbans and robes of the dense mobs moving there. The crowding is tremendous, and every inch of pavement and roadway seems covered. The various trades are sorted together in separate streets of bazaars, as at Cairo; the copper-smiths and metal-workers reminding one of the Arabian Nights as well of as the Egyptian capital. The merchants are squating in the open window recesses which form their shops; and the elaborate carving of the porticoes and pilasters of the gaudily painted native residences; the innumerable hanging-lamps seen through the lofty first-floor windows; the lighted shrines of the doll-gods, some of which are bitterly humiliating in their similitude to the tawdry effigies shown at the Chapel of the Flagellation at Jerusalem; the ornate Hindoo temples of a bright red, and as if modelled out of sealing-wax; the municipal carts with staring white numbers on their backs, conveying the city's sewage beyond the city's purlieus; the yellow omnibuses like those familiar to us in London, only with dark-skinned conductors and drivers, arrayed in scarlet robes and the inevitable turban, all tell their own story. Pushing through the crowd, too, are postmen attired like these last; nautch-girls bedizened with tawdry ornaments; and Persian horse-dealers in worked caps and embroidered velvet pinafores and trousers, on their way to the great depository for Arab steeds. Again, the street monuments to departed official and military worthies, the elaborate memorial lamp at the cross-roads between the Byculla Club and hotel, erected to a benevolent Parsee, and inscribed with the unexceptionable motto in English, "Trust in God and be not daunted;" the multitude of handsome and substantial stone buildings in course of progress; the small compact figures of the native women, and the large metal rings through their noses and round their ankles; the smeared faces of the more than half-nude brown men, whose nakedness you scarcely notice, and whose face-streak of white or red paint bespeaks their caste—all speak of the peculiar social anomalies of India. As you ponder on these things you meet hideous buffaloes, black and hairless, harnessed in carts; well-appointed equipages with aristocratic English figures reclining in them; hack-buggies with large openings behind, really for air, but looking as if they were made to be jumped through by harlequin at Christmas time; clerk, ware housemen, and merchants steadily pursuing their business about the Fort, and you become gradually aware of combinations which differ from anything to be met with elsewhere. The Manchester cotton-trade and Macaulay's Essays on Warren Hastings and Lord Clive; the City of London and the faith of Mahomet; Hyde Park in the season and the fire-worshipper in Lalla Rookh; the wharves of Liverpool with begums, rajahs, and Brahmins for loungers; Tattersall's and sacred cows; the Church of England and "our heathen brother," who seems to have stepped bodily from the frontispiece of a religious tract—are amalgamated in the strangest way. A first day in India stands out quite distinctly from the rest of the time spent there, from the enormous variety of new impressions it leaves; and when, thirty hours after I had landed, I started on my tour over the country, it seemed as if several years had elapsed since I saw Egypt and Palestine, and as if British domination were the natural condition of Eastern lands.

BANQUET TO THE BURMESE ENVOY AND HIS SUITE.

THE representatives of the King of Burmah, during their brief sojourn in Liverpool, have been received with that hospitality which the town has always extended to its distinguished visitors. The Paden Woon and his colleagues were entertained at a banquet at the Adelphi Hotel by the President and Council of the Chamber of Commerce and the representatives of the leading commercial bodies of the town. The Burmese gentlemen, who were accompanied by Captain Sprye, were attired in the semi-court dress of their country, the Paden Woon being distinguished as the chief of the party by a long silk robe and white turban—the costume worn only by high officials in Burmah; his suite wearing pink turbans, which entirely covered their heads. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. E. R. Russell, Douglas, Johnson, E. K. Muspratt, J. Patterson, C. Clark, F. Reid, H. Duckworth, Meade-King, B. Hall, F. Prange, Fergusson, Keith, C. R. Hall, Coke, Shallcross, T. B. Forwood, A. B. Forwood, G. Cunliffe, &c.

The Chairman, Mr. W. B. Forwood, in a few words, proposed the usual loyal toasts, and then said:—The toast I have now the honour to propose is the health of his Majesty the King of Burmah—the friend and ally of our Queen—the Empress of India. (Loud applause.) The hospitality of the present monarch of Burmah is well known, and I would venture to point out to you, as an evidence of his enlightenment and liberality, the object which the mission which I have the honour to entertain this evening has in view in visiting this country; and, further, the learning and great intelligence which characterises his envoy, the Paden Woon, and his associates. (Loud applause.) I can only congratulate the King of Burmah, as I do most heartily, upon the choice he has made of an envoy to this country; and I feel sure that his visit cannot do otherwise than cement those friendly feelings towards this country which are the surest and most lasting bond of alliance. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk amidst loud cheers.

The Chairman again rose, and said:—Gentlemen, I have now the honour to ask you to drink the toast of the evening—that of our distinguished visitor, the Burmese envoy to this country, the Paden Woon, and his associates. (Loud applause.) When I heard of the intention of the Burmese envoy to visit this town, I felt it my duty as your president to give expression to a desire to do him honour, and to give him and his associates a hearty welcome, which I felt was the unanimous desire of the Chamber. (Applause.) I can only regret that the short time at my command to give notice of this meeting has deprived me of the pleasure of many members of the Council and several deputies and gentlemen who have lately rendered important service in the revision of the mercantile shipping code. (Hear, hear.) During the past twelve or fifteen years we have been favoured with two missions to this country from two great and powerful Oriental countries. Those missions had for their object to induce us to abrogate and forego certain privileges they had previously conceded; but the mission we have the honour to entertain this evening is for a very different object, and one which cannot but commend itself to the warmest welcome and sympathy of the nation at large. (Applause.) Our Burmese visitors come to obtain a knowledge on behalf of their King, of the sources of our wealth, our power, and the happiness of our people, which are to be found in the great centres of our manufacturing industry and our great seaport towns; of our system of government, which is founded upon a constitution, the very essence of which is liberty; and of our system of trade, the very spirit of which is freedom. (Loud applause.) And on gaining this knowledge they hope to return to their country; and their large-hearted and liberal-minded King hopes to build upon it a structure by which he may advance the intellectual and material prosperity of his people. (Loud applause.) The Chamber of Commerce, for many years past, has been endeavouring to lay the foundation of extended trade to Burmah, and through Burmah to the adjoining States of Western China; and Captain Sprye, whom I rejoice to see here this evening, has been most indefatigable in his endeavours to induce the Government to give expression to the wishes of chambers of commerce throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) I regret that this arduous work and the great sacrifices he made have not met, so far, with the reward they so well merited; but I still hope and believe that his labours will yet bear fruit, and that the visit of the Burmese envoy to this country will hasten its accomplishment. (Applause.) From what I have heard from the Paden Woon this evening, I believe he will, on his return to his country, endeavour to set in motion the wheels of trade; and I have assured him—and I think I was right in doing so—that if his countrymen could show us how English capital could be safely and profitably employed in their country there would be no lack of English money in seconding their enterprise—(hear, hear)—for I maintain that it is as equally essential to the Sovereign of this country as the King of Burmah finds it essential to his subjects that trade between this country and the great central provinces of Asia should be extended. (Applause.) I need not tell you that our power in manufacture and produce is ever tending to overrun the demand for our goods. During the past ten years we have opened China and Japan, we have established railways over India, and we have cheapened the cost of produce all over the world by the introduction of steam, and lately by that great achievement of science, the opening of the Suez Canal. (Applause.) I think we cannot fail to see on all sides signs that productions in this country are likely again to overrun the demand for our produce, and to me it seems that we must turn again to look for fresh fields for our commerce. (Applause.) We can find those fields in the large tracts of country we have hardly touched in Central Asia. (Applause.) We must send our calico and iron wares to Burmah, Western China, and the eastern parts of Asia. (Hear, hear.) Certain geographical difficulties have been said to be in the way of opening up this commerce; but I trust that when the Burmese envoy returns to his country he will try to overcome those difficulties. (Applause.) There was a determination about the Paden Woon which could not help to call forth notes of admiration when he said to me, "I am determined before I die to do something for the good of my country." (Applause.) I then felt that this mission was a mission of missions, and that it is the harbinger of great good. (Loud applause.) We have been accustomed to send our pioneers to the East and to the West, but this is the first power for trading purposes that has ever come.

The Paden Woon, on rising to respond, was greeted with loud applause. He said:—Mr. President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and Gentlemen,—Amongst the very many interesting and agreeable communications it will be my duty and pleasure to make on my return to London from this visit to your great commercial port, it will be most gratifying to me to report to my Government the more than kind and hospitable reception which the authorities of Liverpool have been pleased to extend to me. (Applause.) And I feel confident that my report of the hospitality with which the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool has honoured me will be among the most gratifying of my communications to the Ministers of my country. (Applause.) And be assured, Sir, that my report to them of the gracious manner in which you have been pleased to propose the health of my august Sovereign, and the cordial manner in which the toast has been drunk by those around this table, will be communicated by my Ministers to his Majesty, and will be duly appreciated by him. (Applause.) I beg to return you, Mr. President and gentlemen, my sincere thanks, on behalf of myself and my friends, for the very great honour you have done us this evening. (Applause.)—*Asiatic*, May 19.

THE SACRED SEX.

(*Saturday Review*, May 13.)

OUR fair friends are really a little unreasonable. They want to fulfil that impossible desire of the childish mind, to eat their cake and have it; to fill their hands with roses and not prick their fingers with thorns; to gain such gratification as is to be got from notoriety, yet be exempt from its contingent disagreeables of censure and sarcasm. Above all things, they want to receive the same homage and honour that were paid to them when they were content to live quietly at home and find their chief happiness in the love and protection of men, while standing against them foot to foot, and with arms squared out for a fierce death-struggle; they expect to be allowed to try conclusions with them in the coarse, hard life from which they have hitherto been jealously guarded, yet to remain still the Sacred Sex, uncriticised, unblamed, taken care of, given way to, flattered, and adored. They have thrust themselves to the front on all possible occasions of late, and the world has been filled with their shrill voices demanding wild impossibilities; yet they are still pettishly indignant when they are gravely criticized, or more contemptuously, if more good-naturedly, laughed at as too silly for earnest discussion. They are the Sacred Sex through it all, and expect to be given the wall while they roughly elbow their way among the hodmen of society, and they are outraged if they get bespattered when insisting on sharing the task of flushing sewers and cleaning out mud-heaps as foul as the old Augean stable.

Of those who, like ourselves, think that woman's place in nature is to be found in tenderness and quietness, in purity and modesty, in love and in the home, and not in the blatant stump-oratory, the public display of hardened sensibilities, the unabashed familiarity with moral abominations that have lately been fashionable among a certain set, no words are too hard to be said. We are worse than Goths and heathen savages for our attacks on the mistakes of what we are glad to believe is only the merest fraction of the Sacred Sex; but the very persons who howl the loudest are just those who seek to abrogate for women every characteristic of life and nature by which this sentiment of female sacredness was created and has been maintained. Notorious as women are for the want of logical faculty, there has been no manifestation of that want more striking than the anger with which they receive the blows incidental to a fight, though they have voluntarily thrust themselves into the midst of that fight against the advice and warning of their best friends. If they will push themselves into the thick of a *mêlée*—and all such actively competitive life as they are clamouring for is a *mêlée*, growing every year more fierce and determined—at least they should be able to take their punishment cheerfully, and not fall foul of the fighters for their want of gallantry and consideration. No one wants them to thrust their pretty heads into the way of men's huge fists; and we, with others of their truest friends, are shouting to them to keep back and take care; but if they will come, why then they must look out for hard knocks, and not expect to shelter themselves under a traditional sacredness which they have wilfully cast aside.

All immunity has to be bought by certain sacrifices in exchange for its privileges. If the Mikado went among his subjects as one of themselves in the tea-houses, he would have to give up his sacredness for the sake of the rougher liberty of an ordinary man; he could not retain both; and if our women, whom hitherto we have regarded in a certain sense sacred to the home life, come swaggering out into the streets like noisy brawlers in a rude crowd, they must forego their privileges of respect and protection for that liberty which includes self-assertive competition, rough words, and rougher shouldering aside; as must needs be among people struggling for place and precedence. What constituted the old sacredness of woman? For one thing her very confession of weakness; but mainly her unobtrusive life of help and love, the holiness of her function as mother, the sweetness of her office as wife. No slanders could invade the home where she was at once queen and guarded; and save for the feminine follies which came to the surface and were fair game for satire, no one despised or scorned her. It has been reserved for our own day to see women of culture and class refinement publicly challenge the disdainful attention of their age by an unsexed ambition like to nothing so much as the prowess of the Amazons of Dahomey or the patriotism of *les Dames de la Halle*. But though they have unsexed themselves, and trampled under foot most of the qualities which have hitherto been their glory and their crown, they have tried to keep hold of the sacredness which was the result of those qualities; wishing to make the best of two states, and, while usurping the distinctive places of men, retaining some of the pleasanter and safer conditions of their own. But, above all, they object to adverse criticism, and however monstrous the thing they do, they think they ought not to be plainly spoken to, nor honestly dealt with; for truth is an offence to their sacredness, which they cannot forgive. They set themselves down before the doors of a medical college, doggedly determined to force their way into the ranks of the reluctant students, thinking it no shame for young men and women to study anatomy and physiology together, to dissect dead bodies in concert, to listen to lectures on obstetrics and kindred subjects, sitting side by side on the same benches; but they think it horrible brutality when told that their determination is disgusting, and that, if they have lost their distinctive modesty, men have not. They take up a foul question which, before their handling, even men discussed among themselves with a certain reserve, but which now, thanks to the unabashed manipulation of the Sacred Sex, has become a household topic, discoursed on with unblushing freedom by men and women together, lectured on by women to men, and by men to young women; but they are highly offended when rebuked for their free handling of moral filth, and maintain that, being women, they should be dealt with tenderly and spoken of respectfully. They are sacred by the grace of sex; and voluntarily to make themselves scavengers does not in their minds tell against their sanctity.

If they are unreasonable in their notion that they ought to be allowed to take up a position but not to accept its consequences, so are they in their notion as to what position they ought to be allowed to take up, and their own fitness for the work they demand to do. They ask to have a voice in the Imperial councils, but the great servant question, which is emphatically all their own, is confessedly in the most unsatisfactory condition; and the regulation of domestic life, the management of children, the reform of fashions, and the art of getting the greatest amount of pleasure in social intercourse, also questions exclusively their own, are in a hopeless muddle. The Sacred Sex which cannot put its kitchen, its nursery, or its drawing-room in order, nor even clothe itself rationally, thinks it can help to decide on the gravest events of current history, and that its piping voice may be profitably raised in the settlement of the most delicate and important economic questions. The better regulation of the army, the provisions of the Budget, the righteousness or unrighteousness of war and the Poor-laws, the future results of commercial treaties, all these are within its scope, and great good is expected from the application of its fine intuitions and delicate perceptions in the arrangement of these matters; but Mary Jane dragging the baby with a dose of "quietness" that she may slip out more at her ease to her cousin the Lifeguardsman, and cook poisoning the family with mistaken herbs and arsenical colouring-matters, are beyond the functions or the knowledge of the mother and the mistress to prevent. For we must remember that women cannot abolish their duties; they can only delegate them—turn them down from hand to hand till they reach the lowest, which perhaps will refuse them in its turn, and so throw them back to the starting-point, where they ought to be. Thus all the cry raised now for a wider sphere means only, in the case of married women, that they do not like their natural duties, and that they want to shuffle off to other shoulders the assigned burdens which they do not choose to carry on their own. They do not propose that men should keep the house, or that machines should nurse the baby; they only ask that other women than themselves should do so; and they confess, with cynical frankness, that they prefer to engross parchment and make up pills for money wherewith to pay other women for their time, rather than themselves nurse or educate their own children, or put thought, energy, or knowledge into making the home happy and beautiful for husband and family. If they had no other work to do, there would not be so much to say against their undertaking such of men's work as they could perform creditably and satisfactorily; but we confess that we cannot see the value of the present movement, which consists only in shifting the kind of work, in the arbitrary degradation of certain kinds which nature has made imperative, and in the sub-titution of ambition for love, self-glory for duty, and making for saving. However, what will be will be. If it is so ordained that this uncomfortable phase of active feminine ambition has to be worked through, nothing that we or any one else can say will prevent it. But at least we may give one note of warning by the way, and do what we can to mitigate the worst of the absurdities resulting. In particular, we would urge the incompatibility of the old sacredness with the new self-assertion, and the unwisdom of wincing at satire voluntarily courted. To run with the hare and hunt with the hounds has been as yet a feat found impossible with the best will in the world; if women are able to unite the coarse life of men with the sacredness of womanhood, they will have solved the problem in their own favour. But until the new phenomenon is made manifest we must take the liberty of questioning its possibility, and of maintaining that if the Sacred Sex wishes to remain the sacred sex still, it must not offer itself as a mark for public discussion on a more than questionable line of action; if it wishes to keep its head whole, it must not thrust it where blows are falling; and if it likes clean fingers, it must not touch pitch.

DEATH OF AUBER.

DANIEL FRANCOIS ESPRIT AUBER, born on the 29th of January, 1782, has after braving in Paris all the dangers and privations of the siege, and after witnessing the yet more deplorable humiliation of the city which, but for circumstances that may be called accidental, would have been his birthplace, died there, full of years and honours. He was the son of a wealthy merchant; and he first saw the light at Caen, during a journey which his parents, who were inhabitants of Paris, were making in Normandy. He gave proofs of his musical genius at an early age, and was instructed in the elements of music by Ladurner, to such speedy effect that, while still a youth, he composed several romances which were greatly admired by persons of conspicuous taste; nevertheless, his *début* as a lyric composer was deferred until he had reached the mature age, for a musician, of 31 years. His first opera, "Le Séjour Militaire," was only a one-act trifle; but its brevity did not rescue it from the charge of tediousness, and it was soon withdrawn from the Théâtre Feydeau. Six years elapsed before Auber again tempted, with the better success, the judgment of the public by producing at the Opéra Comique another one-act opera, "Le Testament et les Billets Doux." The reputation of the illustrious composer whose death is announced by a telegram of Saturday's date was found with "Le Bergère Chatelaine," a comic opera in three acts, played in the year 1820, by which time Auber was thirty-eight years old. "Fiarella," produced in 1826, gained him his first real celebrity, though five or six operas of unequal merit had in the interval proceeded from his pen; and he won a positive and enduring glory by his "Muette de Portici," which must, beyond all question, be accounted his *chef d'œuvre*. This, the first of his operas, extending to the magnitude and importance of five acts, was represented on the 29th of February, 1828, at the Académie, and was a triumph for all the executants, as well as for the composer Scribe, who, assisted by Germain Delavigne, wrote the book of this vivacious and original opera, has since been associated with all the works of Auber—"La Fiancée," "Fra Diavolo," "Gustave III," "Le Cheval de Bronze," "Le Domino Noir," and many others; the last libretto from the ready pen of this most fertile dramatist being "La Circassienne," a comic opera in three acts, produced in 1861. M. Auber wrote an overture for the International Exhibition of London in the succeeding year, and he has more recently shown that the freshness of his genius, if tardy in its first manifestation, was lasting to the end. The success of "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," seems an affair of yesterday.—*Daily Telegraph*, May 15.

MR J. S. MILL ON LAND TENURE REFORM.

THE first public meeting of the "Land Tenure Reform Association" was held at the Freemason's-hall, Great Queen-street, on Monday evening (May 16) under the presidency of its chairman, Mr. John Stuart Mill. Among those present were the Hon. Auberon Herbert, M.P., Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. Andrew Johnston, M.P., Captain Maxse, R.N., Colonel Ouvry, C.B., Mr. George Odger, Mr. W. R. Cremer, and Mr. Weston (of the Land and Labour League). The hall was densely crowded, and the assemblage was a very mixed one, indeed, in the sense that all classes of reformers filled the great body of the meeting.

Mr. Mill, who was received with loud and long-continued applause, said that after the great changes which had been made in our political constitution it was impossible that the laws relating to landed property should not come up for revision. (Cheers.) It was a rule, to which history furnished few exceptions, that nations were governed by their landed proprietors. (Hear.) At all events, they had ruled this country, not despotically, for the people in the last five centuries had always had some share in the government; but the landlords, and those who looked forward to becoming landlords, had had the command of Parliament, and still yielded enormous power. He did not charge the landlords with having wielded this power with any special perversity, or with being worse in any respect than people usually were. He owned that they did not make those selfish laws, but inherited them; and their minds, he said, enslaved by traditional notions handed down from ancestors more overbearing than tyrannical, were less capable of understanding the rights of other people than any one was now. There ought to be, he said, the greatest indulgence felt for the difficulty landlords had in freeing themselves from these mental trammels, and the people should make their appeal not only to the public, but to the high-minded and open-minded of the landowners themselves, of whom, he said, there were a great number, so as to help in getting rid of a great injustice. The injustice, truly, was great. I pass over, he proceeded to say, the origin of the title by which landed property was acquired, which we know in this country was for the most part foreign conquest. Nor need I expatiate on the slavery or serfdom in which the rural population were kept for so many centuries; for that has long been at an end. I confine myself to evils which are still unremedied, and I remark that the land was formerly held subject to the obligation of personal service in time of war, and many burdensome dues of the Crown in time of peace, from all of which in the reign of Charles II. the landlords relieved themselves. And what did they grant to the Crown instead? An excise on beer. Soon after this came the Revolution of 1688, which, among other characteristics, had one not sufficiently noticed by historians; it was a revolution made by the towns against the country gentlemen. One of the fruits of it was a tax on the land of 4s. in the pound, which at that time may have been considered an equivalent for the burdens which had been taken off the landlords. But the lands were rated to the tax at a fixed valuation, made by the landlords, to begin with, and which in spite of the enormous increase in the value of land has never since been raised; so that the nominal 4s. does not now exceed a real 1s., while on the vast town properties which have been created by the extension of building it is often only a fraction of a penny. That is the first great wrong done to the nation by the landed interest. The second is this—The rights of landed proprietors were in many cases legally limited by rights of common enjoyed by the neighbouring inhabitants. These rights the landlords have been gradually absorbing; formerly, often by downright usurpation; latterly, by the machinery of private Acts of Parliament and the Enclosure Commissioners; and they are even now pursuing the same course, dividing among themselves every year thousands of acres which ought to be left open for the enjoyment or cultivated for the benefit of the people. While this process of absorption has been going on, a set of laws have been in force, made by the landlords, and intended to make sure that no land which once got within their grip should ever get out of it. The laws of landed tenure have been contrived for the purpose of keeping together the largest possible landed possessions in the families which already hold the land; and though these laws have been considerably relaxed in the progress of improvement, such is still their practical effect. So much are the power and dignity of this class the first object, that to it are sacrificed the interests and wishes of the very persons who for the time being represent the class. When land is in settlement, as most land is, the landowner has only a life interest in what is called his property; he can neither sell it nor bequeath it, nor even grant leases exceeding, I believe, 21 years. The landlord himself is denied the full use of the land, for fear that some of it should go out of the family into other hands. (Cheers.) It is time that this mode of dealing with landed property, as if it existed for the power and dignity of the proprietary class and not for the general good, should henceforth cease. This association acknowledge no other legitimate end of landed property than the interest we all have in the proper application of the land to the wants of the human race. The association recognize no rights to land that are not subordinate to this, and they have inscribed in their programme a series of measures intended to bring back landed property to this its rightful purpose. (Cheers.) Some of the articles of our programme it is sufficient just to mention, because, though very important, they are of so moderate a character that they hardly need any justification. For example, it is quite unnecessary that I should say anything against the law of primogeniture, for that is sure to go. The present Government have taken that task upon themselves. (Hear.) Something must be said about the laws of settlement and entail, by which land can be settled on a series of persons one after another, ending with one who is perhaps unborn, and until this unborn child comes of age the land cannot be sold, nor any change be made in the order of descent. Now, whether any other kind of property, in the funds, for instance, should be allowed to be bequeathed in this manner need not now be considered; but the land is too precious to the whole community to be detained by legal fetters in the hands of those who cannot make the least use of it. Land tied up from alienation stagnates in the hands of the idler, the spendthrift, the incapable. Allow it to be sold, and they are soon obliged to part with it to the skilful, the energetic, the enterprising. (Cheers.) If the law allows land to be private property, it should be as marketable a commodity, sold and bought with as little restriction, as any article of commerce. This was an object very dear to Mr. Cobden, who thought that free trade in land would end by bringing a great part of the land into the hands of the people, and many excellent persons, of strong popular sympathies, go thus far who have not yet been able to reconcile themselves to going with us any further. I will say no more on this point, as I have to speak of others which require explanation much more. We hold that all property in land is subject to the will of the State. This is the broad principle on which our claims are founded, and which, as long as it is confined to theory, few will dispute. Land—and by land I mean the whole material of the earth, underground as well as above—not having been made by man but being the gift of nature to the whole human race, can only be appropriated by the consent, either express or tacit, of society, and society remains the interpreter of its own permission, with power to make conditions, with power even to revoke its consent, on giving due compensation to the interests that it has allowed to grow up. There is an association, known as the Land and Labour League, which maintains that society ought to exert this extreme right. According to them, all the land of the country should be nationalised, and the rents paid into the Exchequer, compensation being made to the proprietors. This opinion the Land Tenure Reform Association does not as a body adopt. Many members of the Land and Labour League, waiving differences of opinion, are members also of this Association, but it contains many other members who are of a contrary opinion. Speaking for myself individually, I should say that the thing might rightfully be done, if it were expedient to do it, and I do not know that it may not be removed for us in the future, but at present I decidedly do not think it expedient. I have so poor an opinion of State management, or municipal management either, that I am afraid many years would elapse before the revenue realized for the State would be sufficient to pay the indemnity which would be justly claimed by the dispossessed proprietors. It requires, I fear, a greater degree of public virtue and public intelligence than has yet been attained (laughter) to administer all the land of a country like this on the public account. (Cheers.) The administration of the waste lands is as much, I think, as we are at present equal to. At all events, I think we had better make a beginning with that, and give a thorough trial to collective before we substitute it for individual management; and since I have been led to speak of the waste lands, I will next explain that part of the society's programme which concerns them. The greatest stickler for the rights of property will hardly deny that if land, the gift of nature to us all, is allowed to be the private property of some of us, it is in order that it may be cultivated. Every defence of the institution of landed property that I have met with declares that to be its object. Why, then, should any land be appropriated that is not cultivated? Observe, by cultivated, I do not mean ploughed up. Pasturage is as necessary in this country, even more necessary than corn land, and woodland is necessary too. I do not make war against parks; they are already very productive pasturage, almost the best sheep pastures we have; and the extreme beauty of many of them, a kind of beauty found in no country but this, and which is our chief compensation for the paleness of our sun and sky, should make us prize them as a national benefit. I should be sorry to see the trees cut down and the ground laid out as farms are laid out now in ugly squares of corn fields, without even hedgerows to separate them. I own, however, that I do not think the possessors should have power to bar out the public from the sight and enjoyment of this beauty. With reasonable reservation for privacy, I think that parks should be open to the public, as, to the credit of the owners, many are now. But what we are at present concerned with is the wastes,—the really wild lands, which are still as nature left them, producing nothing except wild animals and spontaneous vegetation. Now, I don't say that it was wrong not to cultivate these lands. I don't say that all of them ought to be cultivated now; but I say that, cultivated or not, they ought to belong to the nation. If a common is not to be cultivated, why should any man be allowed to put a fence round it and exclude the rest of the world? If it is to be cultivated, what excuse is there for dividing it among the landowners, instead of keeping it for the people? Even if some landlord had a legal right to cultivate it, a right not used for so many centuries has fairly lapsed by disuse. But in general nobody has the right, and whoever wishes to cultivate must ask permission from Parliament. What has kept some good lands uncultivated is that a great many persons have rights of common, entitling them to use the spontaneous produce. When the lord of the manor and all the commoners agree, they can divide the land among themselves and enclose it. Fortunately, a single public-spirited commoner, refusing his assent, can frustrate this beautiful arrangement; and in this way, quite recently, Berkhampstead, and Plumstead, and other commons have been saved. When the commoners do not all consent, or when there are too many of them to be bought out one by one, application is made to the Enclosure Commissioners, who put the common into their annual Bill and divide it among the landholders. As the 30,000 families who share among them the cultivated soil of this island have not yet, as it appears, got land enough, Parliament throws in every year many thousand acres more, to which it is not even pretended that they have a right. And observe at whose cost this has been done. The rural labourers had once (it was a long time ago) a very substantial benefit from the wate lands. Most of them occupied cottages on or near some common or green, and could feed a cow or a few geese upon it. The cottager had then something, though it was but little, that he could call his own; he did not absolutely depend for daily food on daily wages or parish assistance. When the common was taken away, he had to sell his cow or his geese, and sink into the dependant, degraded condition of an English agricultural labourer. He often got no compensation. When he did, if it was even a little bit of the land, he was soon cheated out of it or persuaded to sell it, the money was quickly spent, and his children were no better for it. They would have been much better for the cow and the geese. In modern Enclosure Bills there are sometimes, though by no means always, a few wretched acres reserved for recreation ground and garden allotments, by which last phrase are meant small patches of ground, not given to the labourers, but which they are allowed to hire at enormous rents. There is now before the House of Commons a Bill brought in by the Government which professes to be a reform of this system. And what does the Bill say? It says that in future, when a common is enclosed, a tenth part of it shall be reserved for recreation and allotments, provided that this tenth does not exceed 50 acres. More than 50 acres are not to be reserved on any account, not even if the Enclosure Commissioners should do so unheard of a thing as to propose it. Fifty acres out of sometimes 1,500 or 2,000! Fifty acres for the people; all the rest for the 30,000! What a state of things it must be when such a proposal as this is called, and really is, an improvement! (Loud cheers.) The Land Tenure Reform Association invite the public to join in uncompromising opposition to this system. We demand, not fewer enclosures or larger reservations, but no more enclosures at all unless for the benefit of the people. Let lords of manors and commoners receive a money equivalent for the profits they now derive from their rights in the land, and let the land itself be vested in some public authority in trust for the nation. The first thing to be done is what was proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Winterbotham, and let us hope that now, when he is in the Government, he will endeavour to obtain it for us—a general survey of the waste lands. When it has been made known what they are, their quantity, their quality, and their situation, then appoint a Commissioner to consider and report what portion of them should be kept open for the enjoyment of the lovers of natural freedom and beauty, and what part should be cultivated for the benefit not of the rich, but of the poor, and let the first thought be for the most depressed part of our working population, the wretchedly paid, downtrodden, semi-pauperized, agricultural labourers. The experience of allotments has shown how much the occupation of land, even on the most extortionate terms, can do for those neglected creatures. The allotments are generally the worst land in the parish, but the produce they raise from it is prodigious, and enables them to pay exorbitant rents. Let them have it at rents that are not exorbitant, and when they have had it long enough to show that they are capable of managing it properly, let them have long leases at fixed rents; and when a labourer has shown that he knows how to make good use of a little land give him more. When possible, make the engagements with associations of labourers, combining their labour, that the great principle of co-operative industry may have a fair trial on the land. By these improvements, honestly conducted by persons who desire their success, a new life may be breathed into our unfortunate agricultural population, while a fair share of the value given to the lands by reclamation would go in relief of the general taxation of the country. (Loud cheers.) But the commons are not the only lands in the kingdom which have as yet been kept out of private hands. There are also the great estates of public bodies and endowed institutions. (Cheers.) Of all the abuses and malversations in the management of public matters in this country the abuses of endowments are the most flagrant. (Hear, hear.) It begins to be felt that the whole of them ought to be taken in hand by the nation and thoroughly reformed; and a thorough reform means that their lands should either be managed for them by the State, or taken away altogether, such of them as are fit to be continued receiving money endowments instead. If this were done, a great extent of landed possessions would be at the disposal of the nation; and with all the defect of State management, management by endowed institutions is generally so much worse that even after giving them full compensation, to which many of them are by no means entitled, a considerable surplus would probably be realised for the State. Much of this is town property. A distinguished member of this association, who knows the subject officially can tell you, that one may walk for several miles across London without once taking his foot off the property of some endowed institution. I have seen it estimated that a fifth part of London belongs to them. It is well known how great a hindrance the obstinate selfishness of the owners of house property opposes to that most urgent reform the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes. If those lands were assumed, what facilities would be afforded for that, as well as for open spaces, public gardens, co-operative buildings, useful public institutions, and sanitary measures generally, for all improvements that are beneficial to the poorer classes! (Cheers.) Mr. Mill resumed his seat at the conclusion of his address amid great cheering.

The Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley moved the following resolution:—

"That the rights of landed proprietors, which, being the creation of law, can only be sustained as means to the general good, are so interpreted in existing legislation that this object is greatly sacrificed to the wealth and importance of a class, and that the law of landed tenure and the practice of Parliament with respect to the land require such alterations as may bring them back to their legitimate purpose."

Sir C. Dilke, M.P., seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Auberon Herbert, M.P., in a long and eloquent address. Mr. A. Johnston, M.P., and Colonel Ouvry, C.B., also spoke on the motion.

An amendment was proposed by "Citizen Boon," of the Land and Labour League, supported by a rough-looking fellow, who said he was a "working-man," and who was called by his familiars "Johnson the Second." The amendment went to the extent of proposing that, in the opinion of the meeting, all the land should be nationalized, and that the Land Tenure Reform Association was not worthy of the working class's support, as its principles went to increase the landlord class.

The amendment was rejected and the original motion was carried.

Mr. Cremer proposed a resolution approving the formation of the League, and Captain Maxse seconded this, which was also carried.

Thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

ONE OF the hardest things for enny man to do iztew fall down on the ice when it is wet, and then git up and praze the Lord.

THE LOUVRE PAINTINGS.—A correspondent forwards to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the copy of a letter in which a person, whose name is omitted, informs certain noblemen and gentlemen in confidence that he has come to London as a delegate of the Commune to effect a private sale of several of the Louvre pictures.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1125	Wolfville	Feb. 2
1636	Melbourne	Feb. 10
1787	Enoch Train	Feb. 13
700	Sepia	Feb. 24
702	Joshua	Mar. 2
870	Sydney Eggers	Mar. 4
	Ireland	Mar. 4
970	Whittington	Mar. 11
1304	Mahableshwur	Mar. 11
530	William Prowse	Mar. 22
1288	Peruvian Congress	Mar. 23
1122	Pericles	Mar. 31
473	Sooloo	Apl. 20
1263	Montana	Apl. 21
1258	Callirhoe	Apl. 22
491	Annie Fletcher	May 5
943	Ann Millicent	May 6
787	Moss Rose	May 11
873	Sea Queen	May 15

FROM LONDON.

623	Clara	Mar. 15
1459	Haddington	Apl. 1
722	Sultana	Apl. 26
915	Whitadeder	Apl. 28
699	Cashmere (s)	May. 15
1066	Medea	May 18
495	Valkyrien	May 18

FROM CALCUTTA.

1249	Arundel	Apl. 18
1081	Nile (s)	Apl. 29
1391	Canute	Apl. 31

FROM CLYDE.

	Alice Wilson	Feb. 15
1170	Scotland	Mar. 13
1324	Sumatra	Mar. 22
1172	Lady Octavia	Apl. 11
1194	Centurion	Apl. 10
1327	Morning Star	Apl. 18
1000	City of Vienna	May 8

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1127	Mic Mac	Feb. 8
1048	Knighton	May 11
1103	Eastern Belle	May 11

FROM SHIELDS.

579	Alfred the Great	Feb. 9
1193	Perseverance	Feb. 13
1104	Attila	Apl. 18
744	Inverness	Apl. 21

FROM RANGOON.

847	Fanny	Apl. 8
525	Muscat Merchant	Apl. 11

FROM MAURITIUS.

727	Luisc	Apl. 18

FROM TYNE.

1181	Lady Rowena	Apl. 18

FROM ST. NAZAIRE.

314	Marie Gabrielle	Apl. 24

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR HAVRE.

996	Braunstone, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
1265	British India, Paw—Lawrence & Co.
1171	Conflict, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1087	Rinaldo, Hosse—W. Nicol & Co.
1152	Tythonus, Andrews—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1266	British Consul, Raymond—W. Nicol & Co.
1320	Cavour, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1052	Comp